New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI....NO. 1770. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

... The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon ... [illegible]

... I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant, RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation.

The Board then adjourned over to June.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, ... [illegible]

After the loss of a motion to postpone, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 12 to 7.

The following was offered by Alderman Owens, and seconded by Alderman Drake. The Board refused to hear it read, and it was laid on the table: [illegible]

Resolved, That the Board do now proceed to consider and grant the application of the said Commissioners.

The Mayor's nomination of an Inspector of Vessels, Mr. Charles Fletcher, was called up again, and the Board decided not to confirm it.

The report of the Committee on Streets in favor of setting ... curb and gutter stones ... [illegible] ... was adopted, and the resolution adopted.

The following was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences: [illegible]

Resolved, If the Board of Councilmen concur, that the Committee on Arts and Sciences be and they are hereby directed to procure the portrait of George W. Matsell, ... late Chief of the Police, and place the same in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, and that the sum ... be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses thereof.

The following communication was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Chief Engineer's Office, Fire Department, No. 21 Elizabeth-street, New-York, May 20, 1857.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen: In accordance with my duty, as Chief Engineer, I call your attention to the shocking condition of nearly all the hose now used by the firemen, and desire to impress upon your minds the great necessity of furnishing the Fire Department with ... [illegible] ... I cannot be responsible for the safety of the City against a large fire, especially in the neighborhoods that are entirely without good hose, unless an adequate supply is furnished forthwith.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer Fire Department.

The Board concurred in the resolution to appoint a Committee to examine the books in the Comptroller's office. The Committee are limited to $500 for clerk hire.

The Board then adjourned over to June.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday afternoon, the President, J. N. Phillips, Esq., in the Chair.

A remonstrance was presented against the proposed widening of Grand-street, between Sullivan-street and Broadway, and its extension to Canal-street. The document was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Also the same reference was made in the matter of a petition for the extension of Sixth-avenue, so as to connect with West Broadway.

A remonstrance against the removal of the North River and Sound steamers from their present landing places, was referred to the Committee on Wharves and Piers.

The petition of Hose Company No. 38 for the premises now occupied by Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Councilman McCarill presented a resolution calling for the appointment "of a Special Committee of five members to examine the system of keeping and auditing the accounts in the following Departments and Bureaus: the Legislative Department, the Street Department, Law Department, Police Department, Almshouse and Croton Aqueduct Departments, the City Inspector's Department, that of Repairs and Supplies, ... and such portion of the Finance Department, not included in a former resolution."

The matter was laid over under the rules.

A resolution, declaring all streets south of Sixty-fifth-street open, was laid over.

[illegible] ... the murder of Dr. Burdell. After brief discussion the matter was laid over.

[illegible] ... the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen ... [illegible]

... Mayor and commonalty the authority to create a day and night watch for the protection of life and property, and the preservation of the public peace. And whereas, by a recent effort of the Legislature these inalienable rights have been virtually destroyed. And whereas the corporate franchises of the City, as founded on the Dongan and Montgomerie charters, are contracts of perpetual application, and no State, says the Constitution of the United States, can pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. Therefore,

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting forthwith to this body such plan or ordinance as the present exigencies may require for the establishment of a day and night watchmen, for the public peace and protection.

Upon this there was no debate. It was adopted. After which, the Board adjourned to Monday.

The Police Commissioners.

The new Police Commissioners commenced business yesterday morning, at their new quarters, No. 88 White-street. The location is a little east of Broadway and near Centre-street. There is a small tin sign on one side of the entrance, with the words "Metropolitan Police Commissioners." The Board met at 10 o'clock A. M., and after formally dismissing Mr. Matsell from the office of Deputy Superintendent, adjourned until the afternoon. A notice of dismissal was then forthwith served upon Mr. Matsell. It read as follows:

In the matter of George W. Matsell, Deputy Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, at their office, No. 3 Tryon-row, on May 21, 1857, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Present—Simeon Draper, James Bowen, Jacob Cholwell, James Nye, Commissioners.

The Clerk of the Commissioners having caused Geo. W. Matsell, Deputy Superintendent, to be called, and he not appearing, the Commissioners proceeded to take testimony in the case, when it was satisfactorily proved that the said Geo. W. Matsell, Deputy Superintendent, as aforesaid, was guilty of insubordination, in refusing to obey the lawful order of the General Superintendent of Police, served upon him on the 14th day of May inst., and by repudiating the authority of the said Commissioners.

It is hereby ordered and adjudged by the Commissioners aforesaid, that the said Geo. W. Matsell be, and is hereby removed from the office of Deputy Superintendent of Police of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
JAMES BOWEN.
JACOB CHOLWELL.
JAMES W. NYE.

Geo. W. Embree, Chief Clerk, *pro tem.*

The Commissioners met again at 3 o'clock P. M., and appointed Daniel Carpenter, late Captain of the Fifth Ward Police, to the office of Deputy Superintendent, in place of Matsell, removed for insubordination. Mr. Carpenter who was present, was at once sworn in, and will to-day receive from Superintendent Tallmadge, special instructions.

The General Superintendent caused to be served yesterday evening, upon the different Captains or Inspectors in New-York and Brooklyn, the following notice, and the order annexed:

Office of General Superintendent of Police, No. 88 White-street, City of New-York, May 21, 1857.

To Capt. ——:—Sir: The accompanying order was this day received by me from the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolitan District, which you are directed to promulgate among the officers and men under your command:

Daniel Carpenter has been appointed a Deputy Superintendent of Police in the place of George W. Matsell, removed, to whom the Captains or Inspectors of Police in the City of New-York will make their reports and returns, at his office, No. 88 White-street, in the City of New-York. F. A. TALLMADGE, General Superintendent of Police.

Office of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of N. Y.

To the General Superintendent of Police:

Sir: You are hereby notified that G. W. Matsell was this day dismissed by the Commissioners of the Metropolitan District of the State of New-York, from the office of Deputy Superintendent of Police, and you will cause forthwith a notice thereof to be served on the several Inspectors or Captains in the District, with instructions to them to promulgate the same among the men under their command.

By order of the Board. GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk, *pro tem.*
New-York, May —, 1857.

Mr. Carpenter will call upon Mr. Matsell to-day, and request him to surrender his office and all the papers, books, and appurtenances belonging thereto. Mr. Matsell, not recognising the authority of the new Commissioners, will, of course, refuse to comply with this request. An order to show cause will thereupon be served upon him, and thus the matter will again come before the Courts in another shape. This is the programme of arrangements decided on by the new Commissioners, who express themselves disposed to act leniently to the different Captains, who appear willing to do their duty and abide by the law, were they only clear as to what is their duty and what is the law. Yet such of the Captains as are favorable to the new Board will, it is thought, express their preference by hereafter sending their returns and reports to Deputy Carpenter, at No. 88 White-street, instead of to Chief Matsell, at the City Hall, as they have heretofore done.

There was a great throng about the office of the new Commissioners yesterday, including a large number of men removed from the department within the past six months, applying for places.

The Metropolitan Commissioners appear gratified with the recent resolution of the Board of Supervisors, allowing them five patrolmen. They have been advised by their counsel that this action of the Supervisors gives them five patrolmen *in addition* to all the patrolmen heretofore allowed.

At all the station-houses matters progress as usual and in quiet. The new Board have not yet appointed an inspector for the Fifth District, and Messrs. Hormiggon(?), Martin and Filmer continue to act as officers, *the men obeying such orders as come from the desk.* The great majority of the men in this district, however, are in favor of the new Commissioners, and would not hesitate to "take a hand" in their support, in any way that might be deemed requisite.

Lieutenant Bryan, of the Nineteenth Ward, has not surrendered his star, and will not do so, as he recognizes only such orders as come from the Metropolitan Commission. In the meantime Mr. McCann acts as lieutenant in his place by appointment from Messrs. Wood and Russell.

The old Board of Commissioners did not meet yesterday, but it is asserted that they will do so to-day, to decapitate such captains and others in the Department as may express a preference for the Metropolitan Board, which the Mayor firmly believes is not in accordance with law.

Thus matters stand.

Brooklyn Police Difficulties.

There was no new transaction of importance relative to Police matters in Brooklyn yesterday. Four of the nine Captains of Police are openly obeying the law, and the fifth, Captain Miller, read the rules and regulations to his men, and is personally in favor of the law, and at first decided to act under it. He is now on the fence, however. The Mayor still holds his negative position.

The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies (Graham) manifested his preferences in a peculiar way, yesterday, and by it, placed himself in the same unenviable position occupied by the Mayor. Mr. Graham, under the order of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, furnishes the station houses. Yesterday, Mr. Folk signed an order for coal for the Fourth District Station-house as "Deputy Superintendent." Mr. Graham did not recognise such an office, and accordingly sent the order back. He had his trouble for his pains, for Mr. Folk returned an answer that it made no difference to him; he could furnish the coal or not, as he pleased. The coal was furnished under the order of the Deputy Superintendant, after the Commissioner brooded over it awhile.

Naval.

The sloop-of-war *Cumberland* is about to sail for the west coast of Africa, where she is to relieve the present flag-ship of the squadron. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, John S. Missroon; Lieutenants, Thomas S. Crosman, Charles H. Greene, Albert Almond; Surgeon, George Blacknall; Purser, William G. Mercer; Chaplain, Chester Newell; Master, Richard Mead, Jr.; Gunner, William Burdett; Boatswain, Henry Brooks; Sailmaker, Richard Berry; Carpenter, Lewis Holmes.

Rev. Charles A. Davis, of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, has been appointed a Chaplain in the Navy.

The Naval Board of Examiners have awarded to Wm. E. Webb, of this City, the contract for building the steam sloop-of-war authorized by act of Congress at its last session. There was much competition.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—21 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Troops Moving for Utah—Vacant Judgeships in the Territory—The Governorship, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 21.

It is estimated that the troops now moving in the direction of Utah comprise about 2,500 men.

There are two vacant Federal Judgeships in the Territory which will soon be filled, and probably another Marshal will be appointed as preliminary to enforcing the civil process. In the event of opposition on the part of the Mormons to this, the military will be employed to enforce the laws and protect the citizens of the United States from Mormon oppression. It is supposed, however, that no necessity for extreme measures will arise.

The Governorship is still unsettled. Although several gentlemen are solicitous for the position, the Government is evidently anxious to select one who will combine personal bravery with administrative talent and unquestioned discretion.

The programme of operations for Utah will be consummated with the least possible delay.

Hon. Thomas Cunningham, of Pennsylvania, has resigned his Associate Judgeship in Kansas Territory.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 20.

In the Navy Appropriation Bill of the last session is a section authorizing the Secretaries of War and the Navy, under the direction of the President, to employ such officers of the Army and Navy as may be necessary for the purpose of making an exploration, and of verifying the surveys already made of a Ship Canal, near the Isthmus of Darien, to connect the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic, by the Atrato and Turyado rivers, provided that the expense shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mr. Kelly, of New-York, undertook, a few years ago, to explore the Atrato route, and, at great expense, and much labor, made instrumental surveys of the whole region. The great Humboldt, to whom Mr. Kelly's maps were communicated, previously approved of his project, having had in constant view the construction of a ship canal between the two oceans, and believing the project to be entirely practicable. Mr. Kelly will be in this City in a few days, and will give further information to the Navy Department on the subject of his project. The Government may, then, deem it advisable to verify his surveys by a scientific exploration, to be conducted by officers of the army and navy, as provided for by Congress.

It was Humboldt who first suggested the idea of an interoceanic Ship Canal without locks, which should be wide and deep enough to permit ships of any burden to pass, without breaking bulk.

The explorations by Dr. Cullen in 1849, '50 and '51, of the Darien Isthmus, led to an undertaking, by an English Company, at the head of which was Sir Charles Fox, to make a ship canal between the Gulf of San Miguel and Caledonia Bay, without locks, and of 150 feet in breadth and 30 feet in depth, at low tide, so as to permit ships of large burden to pass each other, from ocean to ocean, or through a strait.

Gisborne and Ford, civil engineers, were sent to test the accuracy of Dr. Cullen's observations. Their report, made in 1853, was extremely favorable. It is hardly possible to conceive that Mr. Gisborne would present, as a report, an imaginary exploration. He explored, personally, large portions of the route, from the Atlantic side south, and then from the Pacific side, and left only an interval of five or six miles of an open level plain unexplored, for the reason that he had seen it from both ends of his line of survey. He reported that there was no high land to overcome, except a very narrow ridge, only 150 feet above tide-water which he hardly took into account in his general estimate of the expense of the necessary excavations for the contemplated canal. He states the distance between the navigable waters, on either end of the coast route, to be only thirty miles.

This Government, in 1853, dispatched Lieutenant Strain, of the Navy, with a party of 27 men, to explore Gisborne's route, at the request of the English Company concerned, and with a view to be first with other nations in a guarantee of the security and neutrality of the Canal, should it be found practicable and should it ever be made. Lt. Strain's report, as will be remembered, was entirely contradictory of all the principal facts stated by Dr. Cullen and by Mr. Gisborne, and completely quashed the project.

The other day a new phase was put upon the matter, by the report of the voluntary exploration of Dr. Caldwell, Assistant Surgeon of the U. S. Frigate *Independence*, a notice of which first appeared in your paper, and was subsequently corroborated by official dispatches to the Navy Department.

Dr. Caldwell's report corresponds, with remarkable accuracy, with the statement made by Mr. Gisborne, of his exploration from the Gulf of San Miguel to a point distant only six or eight miles from Caledonia Bay.

Now, if both Mr. Gisborne and Dr. Caldwell are not given to romance, the long desired route for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien is found. At the Navy Department it is believed that Dr. Caldwell's report is correct, notwithstanding Lieutenant Strain's previous report, contradicting similar statements from Gisborne. It remains for our Government to pursue the subject.

It was the report of our officer, Lieutenant Strain, which nipped in the bud the grand project formed in England of constructing the Darien ship-canal. Dr. Caldwell's report will revive the project, and it becomes our Government now to reconcile the contradictory statements of our officers, or put them to the test of another and more complete exploration.

Meanwhile, as I mentioned above, Mr. Kelly's Atrato canal route is not to be lost sight of, and there is no doubt that the Government will proceed, without delay, to send out an exploring party to verify Mr. Kelly's surveys. X. Y. Z.

Preparations in Cincinnati for the Great Railroad Celebration.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 21.

The City Council last night passed a resolution inviting the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the members of the Cabinet, Ministers representing foreign Governments, the Governors of Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, the Mayors and Councils of Baltimore, Parkersburg, Marietta, Chillicothe, Vincennes, St. Louis and Louisville, to visit Cincinnati on the occasion of the opening of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and the Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad, on the 3d and 4th of June next, as guests of the city, in her corporate capacity. Arrangements are making on a grand scale for the event.

Murder Cases Before the Supreme Court, Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Thursday, May 21.

Four murder cases have been brought before the Supreme Court in this city since Thursday morning. The Court finished its session this afternoon with the following result:

John Glynn, for the murder of Peter Naughton and his wife last November, was found not guilty.

Sam. Gleason, for the murder of his infant child in January, was discharged on his own recognizance.

Godfried Redman, for the murder of Sam. Fleishman last December, plead guilty on a charge of manslaughter, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Louisa Ransom, (colored,) tried on a charge of killing a colored girl, was *nolle prosequied*.

There is considerable feeling expressed at the result of these trials.

An Absconding Clerk Caught.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, May 21.

A clerk in the office of the American Express Company at Plymouth, Ind., absconded this morning with $6,000 of the Company's money, but he was arrested at Crestline this evening and the money recovered.

Wreck of the Schooner D. C. Foster—Three Men Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 21.

The schooner *D. C. Foster* was wrecked off the Delaware Breakwater in the late gale, and in an attempt to rescue the crew, the Wreckmaster's boat was upset, and three of the crew, named James A. Rowland and G. W. Benson and a colored man, whose name is unknown, were drowned. Two others of the crew clung to the bottom of the boat, and they and the crew of the schooner were afterwards saved.

Religious Gatherings.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, May 21.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States met here to-day. One hundred and sixty-three persons were enrolled as Commissioners, and many members are still arriving. The meeting was opened with a sermon by Rev. Lawrence B. Hickok. Rev. Mr. Fisher, of Cincinnati, was elected Moderator. After electing Clerks, the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

THE CONVENTION OF CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS AT RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Thursday, May 21.

The Convention of Christian Associations for the States and Provinces assembled here to-day. They organized, and Norton A. Halbert, of Buffalo, was appointed President. Delegates attended from Florida, South Carolina, Washington, New-York, Ohio, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Thursday, May 21.

The Presbyterian General Assembly met here to-day, and two hundred and twenty-five members were present. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Hodge, the moderator.

Dr. Beigler Convicted of Manslaughter.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 21.

Dr. Beigler, of Rochester, has been on trial for the past week, and has been convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, for procuring an abortion on the person of Amelia Muir. Sentence was deferred, and to-morrow counsel will make a bill of exceptions.

The Alleged Slaver at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 21.

The captain and owner of the schooner *McLean*, which was seized a few days ago on suspicion of its being fitted out for the Slave-Trade, have each been put under bonds for $3,000.

Fire and Loss of Life in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 21.

The boarding-house of Mrs. Fitzpatrick, in Stillman-street, in this City, was partially destroyed by fire last night, and herself and a boarder named David Fisher were burned to death in it.

Discussion between Frederick Douglass and Charles Lenox Remond.

SECOND EVENING.

The discussion between Frederick Douglass and Charles Lenox Remond was continued last night at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church. The building was crowded with auditors, colored and white. Rev. H. H. Garnet presided, as on the previous night; the presidents occupied their places, and the time for commencing the proceedings arrived, when the President announced that Mr. Remond was sick and unable to attend. As Mr. Douglass was present, it would be for the audience to say what should be done. [Cries of a "Speech from Douglass."] The President asked if such was the pleasure of the audience—if not, would they say what else? Should Mr. Douglass proceed with his reply to Mr. Remond? [Cries of "Aye," "Aye."]

Mr. Frederick Douglass accordingly came forward. He felt somewhat embarrassed, he said, at the position which he occupied. He came there in expectation of replying to his eloquent friend, Remond, and he was not without hope yet that they would see him there.

Those who took upon themselves to call the American Constitution a Slaveholding document, undertook to brand the framers of that Constitution in the vilest possible manner. To say that the Constitution was intended to uphold Slavery was to assume that the framers of the Constitution were the most flagitious knaves ever known, that they were liars and poltroons, keeping the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the heart. This should not be said without the strongest proofs, and he did not believe such proofs existed. There was not a sentence, nor a syllable in a sentence, of the Constitution, that would lead any one to suppose there was any deceptive intent about it. If that Constitution had dropped down to us from the blue, over-hanging sky, and we had read its contents, there was not a man who could reasonably suppose it was intended to sanction and support the Slave system, but, on the contrary, that everything in it was intended to support justice and equality between man and man. It had been affirmed on the previous evening, by Mr. Remond, that the Constitution must be Pro Slavery, for the reason that those who supported the Constitution were not only slaveholders, but continued to be so. But what was the fact? A majority of the old thirteen States which adopted the Constitution went home and abolished Slavery themselves. [Applause.] At the time of the adoption of the Constitution, moreover, throughout all the Slave States, there were Anti-Slavery men and women, and, in most States, Anti-Slavery Societies. There were Anti-Slavery Societies in Virginia, in Georgia, in North Carolina, in Maryland, and among the members of those societies were the Fathers of the Republic. There were enrolled the names of Washington, of Jefferson, of Jay, of Franklin, men who were brains, heart and soul to the Republic. Abolition was so popular then that if a man uttered Anti-Slavery opinions, in any State, he did not subject himself to discredit.

Mr. Douglass proceeded to consider the provision of the Constitution for the abolition of the Slave-trade in twenty years, and maintained, in opposition to Mr. Remond, that that provision was really Anti-Slavery in its tendencies. He had Chancellor Kent's authority for it, that at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, it was expected that the abolition of the Slave-trade would be the abolition of Slavery. Cut off the trade from Africa, and the sustenance of blood and pollution at home would be struck, as it were, by dry rot. All the leading Abolitionists of England had the same idea. The venerable Thomas Clarkson told him (the speaker) that seventy years ago he thought that the end of the Slave-trade would be the end of Slavery. Granville Sharp, however, insisted otherwise, and maintained that the Abolitionists had begun at the wrong end, and that to abolish Slavery, it was necessary to abolish the market for Slavery.

At this point Mr. Remond entered the meeting, and was received with loud applause.

Mr. Douglas proceeded. His opponent argued that the subject of Slavery was discussed by the framers of the Constitution. Undoubtedly it was, and as a result of that discussion it was driven out of the Constitution of the United States. And if the language of any part of the Constitution could be tortured into a doubt whether Slavery were favored or not, we had a right to take advantage of that dubious language, and construe it on the virtuous side.

Mr. Douglass made pleasant reference to the Connecticut negroes, who, when the law forbade them to go out after 9 o'clock at night, without a lantern, carried their lanterns without candles in them, and, when the phraseology of the law was altered, and candles were enforced, carried lanterns and candles, but did not light the candles. The judge that decided that, as this candle-and-lantern law was against liberty, it was to be strictly construed, and that, as nothing was said about lighting the candles, the negroes did not violate the law, only said what everybody admitted—that a law against liberty must be literally construed; whereas a document like the Constitution, in favor of liberty generally, must not be supposed because of some uncertainty of language to favor Slavery. If Christians, who believe the Bible, commit injustice, shall we charge that injustice on the Bible? If Americans, pledged to the Constitution, commit injustice, shall we charge that injustice on the Constitution? Any school-boy could riddle such an argument. Those who argued otherwise, as his opponent did, and all the Garrisonian Abolitionists, were like buzzards, those dirty birds which pass by everything fair and pleasant, and pounce only upon putrid flesh. These men pass by everything in the Constitution which is noble—all its beautiful, liberty-loving provisions, and say, "Oh, they are nothing, nothing!" and if there is anything that may possibly admit of two interpretations, they alight upon that, like the buzzard upon putrid flesh, and seek to extract from it only that which is foul and noisome. For his part, he would say that the American people were a law-abiding people. They loved order. They loved truth and justice, and it was an awful responsibility for any one to accuse them of abiding by a Constitution which was only framed to sanction and support Slavery.

Mr. C. L. Remond then rose to take his turn, Mr. Douglass' time having expired. He did not know that his voice or strength were equal to the task of addressing them. He did not mean to reflect personally on Mr. Douglass, but he was of opinion that Douglass did either himself or the speaker great injustice, in the manner and spirit in which he had discussed the question before them. He had hoped that a manly, magnanimous course would have been pursued; but he was mistaken. For his own part he could not trifle with American Slavery. If ever he felt inclined to do so, he hoped the power to do so were taken from him. He held the present to be the most important crisis in the history of Slavery.

He saw and felt in everything around him that there was a crisis coming upon us, and he was astonished that colored men should feel so slight an interest in the subject, as to applaud a jest which proved nothing, and give the truths of history the go-by. He charged the Constitution of the United States that it had guarded the hellish institution of Slavery with a watchfulness and zeal greater than was ever done for any other institution in the world. It has guarded Slavery as the apple of its eye. It was absurd to talk of the purpose of the framers of the Constitution to abolish the slave-trade in twenty years, when the fact was that the slave-trade was not yet abolished, for who did not know that the star-spangled banner was now the greatest protector of the slave-trade? When a slaver could not escape with a British or a Portuguese or Algerine bunting at its head, the stars and stripes would secure it. Why was not his opponent—he wished he could call him his friend, but he could not—why was he not manly enough to admit that there was more capital and enterprise enlisted in the prosecution of the slave-trade, and in the maintenance of Slavery, than in any city of the Union? He had been likened to a dirty buzzard bird, because he would not recognize the American Constitution, or acknowledge Americans to be gentlemen, when the fact was that Americans were the greatest liars, rogues and villians that the world had ever seen.

He asserted that Gen. Washington was the first one who attempted a practical enforcement of the fugitive slave law, by sending a constable to the town of Concord, N. H., to chase his female slave, who had escaped from his service; and only gave up his purpose, and resigned his slave, on the ground that it would create disturbance to recapture her.

If he should visit the city of Washington, he was liable under the very eaves of the capitol of his country to be arrested and imprisoned on suspicion of being a slave, and if he could not prove his title to freedom, would be sold to the rice swamp or cotton plantation to pay his jail fees. The fact that Washington emancipated his slaves on his death bed, was not necessarily an act of virtue. He knew there was one old servant who worked for him, and fought with him through the war of the Revolution who did not receive his freedom until upon his dying bed. There was not in this whole country a mountain so high, or a valley so deep that could shelter the fugitive. The case of Sims, Burns, and many others were cited.

The immunity of the Slavery propagandists in Kansas was in perfect keeping with all the previous history of the Government. The colored man had never exercised the right of citizenship or of manhood except by sufferance. He was indignant that Mr. Douglass had attempted to associate him with Judge Taney; and retorted that Mr. Douglass had walked arm in arm with Bennett, of the *Herald*, in the last Presidential campaign.

The colored man had to obtain a property qualification in order to go to the ballot-box in this State. This did not prove their equality or manhood. When the colored man was eligible to a seat in the State Assembly, and was found in the jury-box, his equality would be recognized, and not before.

Mr. Douglass said the *onus probandi* rested upon his friend to do away with the positive statements he had cited as to the anti-slavery features of the Constitution he had named; he adhered to the literal meaning of the document. The prosecution of the Slave-Trade under the protection of the American flag had nothing to do with the question at issue. Crime of every shade and hue stalked abroad in the City of New-York, but it would be absurd on that account to say there were no laws against murder. Omnibuses were a great institution in this City. He got into one, the other day, in Broadway; the cushions were soft, the mirrors were splendid, the company excellent; but he had scarcely got seated, when the driver pulled up his horses, stuck his head down the hole, and sang out: "Hallo, there! you nigger, what are you doing in there? Get out of there, old buss!" This polite invitation was repeated until the voice of Jehu got suffed with rage and exhortation, when Douglass bawled out, "Drive on! I want to go up to Twenty-third-street." And he did drive on, though at one time matters looked as if there would be a row. [illegible] Mr. Pennington and other colored persons had been dragged out of the omnibuses, and they could get no redress. What then? Should they raise the cry, "No union with omnibuses—down with omnibuses," and go to cutting up the cushions and staving up the coaches? Certainly not; but they should change the drivers; they should turn out the miserable pack who now administered the Government, and gave the abominable decisions in the Courts, and place honest, freedom-loving people in their place. He condemned the advice to insurrection as ill-advised, and as certain to result in the extermination of the colored race.

The dissolution of the Union was the worst step that could be taken. Because his house was infested with rats, should he cry out "No Union with rats," and desert his house, or should he poke 'em out? He had no idea of surrendering so easily. He used to sing, with his Methodist brethren:

"Oh, we have been wid ye,
And we still is wid ye,
And we will go wid ye *to the end.*"

He meant to stick to the omnibus.

Mr. D. went on in this strain, exciting great merriment in the audience, until time was called, and Mr. Remond rose to reply.

The remarks of Mr. Remond were a recital of the main points on which he relied, to establish the Pro-Slavery intent of the Constitution, and were well and forcibly put, carrying the audience with him, and securing their applause.

Mr. Douglass followed, occupying his ten minutes in recapitulating the points of his argument in disclaiming any offensive personalities, and in complimenting his opponent for his learning, eloquence, &c. Mr. Remond waived his right to occupy any further time. The speakers had signified their willingness to leave the question without a vote, so after a few notices had been read, the audience adjourned by invitation to the basement, where, over ice-cream and confectionary, the disputants held a *soirée*.

Marine Matters.

Mr. J. W. Walker, wrecker, who saved the schooner *Wide Awake*, attempted to row out of Lewes Creek this morning, to assist and take off the crew from the schooner *D. C. Foster;* when beyond the Bar his boat upset, and three of his crew, two white and one negro man, were drowned. Mr. Walker, and one other young man, were taken home senseless, but are likely to recover. The bodies of the two white men are not yet recovered. Captain Tilton, wife and crew, were saved by Mr. John R. Benton and G. P. Cornwell.—[By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq.

A telegraphic dispatch from Baltimore, to John D. Jones, President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, says the bark *Prompt*, lying at Mobile, and bound to Baltimore, had been struck with lightning and set on fire, when she was scuttled and sunk in fifteen feet water.

The steamboat *Armenia*, having been thoroughly overhauled and supplied with new boilers, new furniture, &c., has been placed on the day line to Albany, touching at various way places. She makes her first trip on Monday, the 25th of May, leaving Pier foot of Murray-street, North River, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 A. M., and returning on opposite days. She is commanded by Capt. J. P. Smith.

LEWES, Del., Sunday, May 17.

The schooner *Daniel C. Foster*, of New-York, Capt. Tilton, from James River, with pine wood, for New-York, parted moorings and came on the bar nearly opposite Lewes, this morning, at 9 o'clock—schooner full of water.

Missing.—John Mullen, of Yarmouth, N. S., a sailor attached to the Br. bark *Celia*, lying at Jersey City, has been missing since the night of the 19th inst. A lantern which he had was found on the string-piece this morning. He had on his person about fifty dollars.

The steamer *Bay State*, of the Fall River Line, arrived at her dock at 7 o'clock this morning. She reports the storm to have been very severe on the Sound last night.

There is a movement on foot among shipowners, having for its object the abolition of the custom of paying advances to seamen. A document, understood as being explanatory of the origin and design of the movement, is in circulation, and is receiving numerous signatures.

Canal Navigation.—From a letter dated Lockport, May 20, we learn that the break in the Erie Canal, near that place, has been repaired, and that boats are being looked for the West, but not a boat has passed eastward. At Eagle Harbor the work of repairing the break in the Canal is progressing very slowly. In a letter dated at that place, May 20, the writer says that if the present dam proves sufficient the work will be completed in four days; but if they are obliged to take up the ... it will not be finished under two weeks.—*Albany Journal*, 21st.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara's Mails.

Our London and Paris Correspondence.

THE NEW-GRANADIAN QUESTION [illegible]

The Anglo-French Mission to China.

Lord Palmerston's Speech on the Address.

The mails by the *Niagara*, at Boston, reached this City yesterday afternoon.

The Paris *Moniteur* makes the following official announcement:

Baron Gros has been designated by the Emperor to proceed to China in quality of ... [illegible]

[illegible]

BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS.

Opening of Parliament—[illegible]

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, May 8, 1857.

Parliament was opened yesterday by commission. Why it was so it is not very easy to say, ... [illegible]

[illegible]

"The *Moniteur* officially announces the approaching departure of Baron Gros for China, in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary. ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... the Emperor, and he will ... [illegible] ... Grand Duke CONSTANTINE ... [illegible] ... whether his imperial highness will favor us with any pleasantries at ... [illegible] ... Queen's relative, the Duchess of Gloucester, affords an excuse for not giving him a very pressing invitation ... [illegible] ... will come, particularly as the total failure of the Russian railway scheme on our Money Market will not ... [illegible]

One other paragraph in the speech ... [illegible] ... by that the treaty has not been ratified relative to ... [illegible] ... and not a word of remark has that paragraph ... [illegible] ... Conceding the latter subject, perhaps the accompanying view as to the ... [illegible] ... It is taken from the ministerial print of this evening ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... intelligence from the United States relative to ... [illegible] ... that country and New-Granada ... [illegible] ... in Paris, where the real ... [illegible] ... Central America are better known ... [illegible] ... The attitude adopted by the petty ... [illegible] ... the influence of the Roman ... [illegible] ... long to bring into action the convention ... in Washington in December last, by the ... [illegible] ... of the Republics of New-Granada, ... Salvador, Mexico, Peru, Costa Rica, ... [illegible] ... to unite in opposing the attack of a foreign ... [illegible] ... This Convention was brought about by the ... [illegible] ... from Rome, rather than by any intelligent, patriotic ... [illegible] ... part of the respective Governments. ... [illegible] ... of Rome on the once all-submissive population of Southern and Central America is rapidly evaporating, and a grand stroke of policy can alone ... [illegible] ... from utter extinction. The present aim of the Court of Rome is to bring to the utmost in removing the petty jealousies which divide the individual ... [illegible] ... in question; to endeavor to form a federation of the States, which might at a later period be transformed into a grand Catholic Monarchy, headed by one of those devoted and beloved lambs of the Bourbon Prince of the House of Bourbon.

Something much more deserving of your consideration will be found in the remarkable article from yesterday's Times on this subject, which is regarded ... [illegible] ... as being attributable to certain "manifest destiny" inspiration, analogous to that exhibited by Mr. ... [illegible] ... in Blackwood, as referred to in a preceding communication.

One other topic not altogether of indifference to you, touched upon in the Queen's speech, is that in reference to the satisfactory (governmental) settlement of the Sound Dues, in connection with which it may be observed here that the Danish Ministry ... [illegible] ... M. M. BULOW and MOLTKE, as a ... [illegible] ... dispatch received last night states, having ... [illegible] ... to enter the Cabinet, and left Copenhagen. ... [illegible] ... are destined to come under the notice of ... [illegible] ... in more forms than one this session, for ... [illegible] ... is being again called to the question of what are called the Danish claims, which properly ... [illegible] ... of British merchants for compensation for the seizure of their property by Denmark as retaliation for the bombardment of Copenhagen and seizure of the Danish fleet, without a previous declaration of war, in 1807. The seizure of British property was ... [illegible] ... until the sudden confiscation of Danish property by Great Britain provoked the Danes to ... [illegible] ... The violation of every principle of justice and of international law on the part of the British Government has led the highest authorities to declare the claims of the British merchants for compensation to be perfectly good; and, not only did ... [illegible] ... in 1816, declare that the proceeds of the confiscated Danish property had been invested for that express purpose, but the House of Commons, in ... [illegible] ... voted £100,000 for the liquidation of a portion of them. The amount of the claims is about £1,000,000, while the sum realized by the British Government out of the confiscation was upwards of £3,000,000. While, ... [illegible] ... there are, or should be, ample funds for the ... [illegible] ... the claimants contend that all the losses re... [illegible] ... and, consequently, rest ... [illegible]

It was expected that something would be said in the royal speech relative to some of the British Colonies, particularly Australia, and more especially as it is known that an organic change is about to be introduced in the machinery of our Colonial office; but ... [illegible] ... either in the speech or in the ... [illegible] ... of the brief debate upon it. There are materials, however, at hand that prompt a paragraph here of somewhat American bearing.

The ... blue-book of the British Colonies has ... [illegible] ... this week, and, except only as regards the West ... [illegible] ... exhibits a state of prosperity and contentment ... [illegible] ... From the West India Islands, however, and more especially from ... [illegible] ... the oft-repeated story of abandoned estates, ruined planters, and idle negroes, is ... [illegible] ... and probably will be until the present generation of proprietors has passed away. How much credit is to be given to these reports, in the ... [illegible] ... appears from the fact of wages being but 6d. per day, and from the answer of the Lieutenant-Governor of Tobago to a question of Mr. ... [illegible] ... late Prime Minister of Canada, and now Governor of the Windward Islands. He states that the colored inhabitants have acquired a considerable amount of property, many having raised themselves to the position of lessees of sugar estates. Many offers have been made to proprietors by negroes to ... [illegible] ... and to repair the works at their own expense; and, in one instance, three negroes took the ... [illegible] ... of an abandoned sugar estate, and repaired both ... [illegible] ... and the boiling-house. Several other instances ... [illegible] ... enterprise, we are told, might ... [illegible] ... "The negro, when working for himself," says Mr. SHORTLAND, "and taking the ... [illegible] ... of the year, performs a considerable quantity of work. When working for hire, he gives his employer the smallest quantity he finds will be submitted to." The dispatch of the Governor-General of Canada, Sir E. HEAD, displays a picture of prosperity and contentment among all classes which is far more satisfactory than the fruitless wails from the tropics. The working of the Reciprocity Treaty is shown in a statement of the exports and imports in 1854 and since—the value of the whole trade with the United States having increased from fifteen millions of dollars to forty-four millions. Sir E. HEAD states that when he met Mr. MYRON CLARK, Governor of the State of New-York, in December last, at Toronto, that gentleman assured him that the working of the treaty was as beneficial to the United States as it has been to the Canadians. The Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick also bears testimony to the benefits derived by the colonists from this treaty. Much of the produce of that Province, both lumber and fish, which, if such a period of commercial depression as 1855 had occurred previous to the treaty, would have been of little value, if not absolutely unsaleable, found a ready market in the United States. Even as regards Newfoundland, where it was not adopted without considerable opposition, the results of the treaty have been highly advantageous. The export of codfish from St. John to the United States in 1854 was but 14,882 quintals, and in the following year it rose to 88,957 quintals, while the total exports for the year ended June 30, 1856, amounted in value to ... [illegible] ... against £...,810 for the previous year. The enhanced price of both seal and cod-liver oil in the United States markets, however, should be taken into consideration as affecting, to no small extent, this aggregate augmentation in value of the exports of Newfoundland.

You will perceive that there is not the most distant allusion to reform in the royal speech. This led ROEBUCK to give notice of a motion for the amendment of the representation, but he withdrew it on the assurance of PALMERSTON that Government would in the course of the recess following upon the present Session devise a measure to be introduced next session that would probably meet all reasonable requirements. This is taken to be so perfectly conclusive that the whole subject of reform, root and branch, may be regarded as completely burked for the present. Indeed PALMERSTON, in the most defiant tone, said that if the House didn't like this proposition, the malcontents had better say so at once, and bring the point to an issue, which nobody was ... [illegible] ... in the least inclined to try. There are some ... [illegible] ... on the books of a minor ... [illegible] ... kind, but not of a character that will in any way affect the paralysis that has now befallen ... [illegible] ... for the remainder of 1857. Neither Tory ... [illegible] ... said a word in the ... [illegible] ... and the address was voted with unanimity ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... tones of ye English" in a ... [illegible] ... it may pretend nobody ... [illegible]

... [illegible] ... each has been a signal failure, the one pitiable, the other ridiculous. Sir ROBERT has been removed, or has removed himself, from the Admiralty, in probable apprehension of the visit of CONSTANTINE, whom he so flagrantly insulted in his late speeches; while the humiliation thus brought about is trebly galling by the proffered command of DEVONPORT to Admiral Sir C. NAPIER, who was so undeservedly lampooned for proceedings in the Baltic that he could not have obviated. He has enhanced his well known credit for disinterestedness by declining the post offered to him, though it is one of the retiring prizes of his profession, and would in many respects have been very grateful to him.

The social, moral and educational condition of England continues to provoke daily increasing discussion of a pressingly important nature, especially in regard to what Miss MARTINEAU calls the great sin of great cities, but which city and country have alike resolved to shut their eyes and ears to while wringing their hands over it. The most extraordinary of the May meetings this year will certainly be that convened by Mr. ROBERT OWEN, especially if all the people he has invited to attend should happen to be present in St. Martin's Hall next Thursday. The invitations which that remarkable character has published in the columns of a paper conducted by his oldest disciple, Mr. G. J. HOLYOAKE, is so comprehensive and cosmopolitan that, could it be realized, it would throw the singular procession of Anacharsis Cloots (friend of the human race) far into the shade, and rival, if it did not surpass, the motley gathering which Nishnei-Novgorod witnesses every June. The principles upon which the venerable Harmonist proposes to reconstruct society and regenerate mankind, are so well known that his programme calls for little comment. His announcement of the Millennium only differs from those he has been making for the last fifty years in the change of phraseology consequent by his conversion from the materialism which pervaded his former teaching, to that advanced Spiritualism which embraces table-rapping and its kindred phenomena.

Owenism, however, notwithstanding this change in the opinion of its founder, is still announced as "the only true universal practical religion," with the promulgation of which his advertisement vaguely connects "the new spiritual manifestations," which served the leading journal on Wednesday for the text of a whole column of leaded type.

The publicity of its pages had previously been refused to Mr. OWEN's announcement, and hence its appearance in the *Reasoner*, to whose weekly four pages the numerous organs of unbelief and the various theories of social reform which existed a dozen years ago have gradually dwindled. It is believed by some that all those protests against the institutions of the present which have taken the various forms of Deism, Materialism, Socialism, and Chartism, have died out, but it is only necessary to look a little below the surface to perceive that they still exist, are as widely diffused as ever, and, though now almost dormant, only require some event to disturb the existing quietude, in order to rear their hydra-like forms once more. Mr. HOLYOAKE, who is now a truer representative of the first phase of Owenism than Mr. OWEN himself, still has disciples enough to support a paper; and lectures are still delivered on Sunday evenings, to considerable audiences of working men, on such topics as Christ and Crishna, the Moral Disadvantages of Christianity, and the Philosophy of the Bible. The existence of such opinions, side by side with belief in spirit-rapping, table-turning, and witchcraft, (some extraordinary stories of which have lately gone the rounds,) afford matter for deep study. Probably each extreme works for good, by acting as the counterpoise and antidote to the other, and will continue to do so until ignorance is finally expelled from the world, should such an era of light ever dawn upon it.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Grand Review in Honor of Duke Constantine—The Imperial Cortege—Immense Assemblage—Speech from the Russian Prince—Mr. Sumner's Refusal to Accept a Public Dinner—Miscellaneous News and Gossip of Paris.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, May 7, 1857.

The Grand Review yesterday, in honor of the Russian Prince, embraced sixty thousand men. In this number the Imperial Guard figured for twenty thousand men, and the first military division, the garrison of Paris, for the balance. The National Guard of Paris, (citizen soldiery,) which numbers sixty thousand men, was not represented.

The Emperor, in the uniform of a General of Division, and wearing the grand cordon of the Order of St. Anne of Russia, had at his right the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, in the uniform of a Grand Admiral, and wearing the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor, presented to him two days before by his Majesty; on his left, the Prince NAPOLEON and the young Prince of Nassau, (candidate for the Viceroyalty of the United Danubian Principalities.)

In the numerous and brilliant suite of his Majesty, the names of the Crimean heroes known to the world, the enemies of yesterday, were strangely intermingled, thus: Marshal PELISSIER and Gen. GORTSCHAKOFF, brother of the GORTSCHAKOFF; Generals TODLEBEN and NIEL, the two opposing engineers at Sebastopol; Gen. LUDERS and Marshals CANROBERT and BOSQUET; Generals D'ALLONVILLE and DANNENBERG; Admirals HAMELIN and BEHRENS, Captain of frigate, Prince DE BOSTOFF, Prince ESPER OUKHTOMSKI, and the Baron BOYER; Marshals VAILLANT, MAGNAN, BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, Generals MELLINET, MORRIS, and Generals LIPRANDI and MANZUROFF; Generals Count KISSELEFF and Count CHEPTOWITCH, and a large number of other French and Russian, Prussian, English, Sardinian, Wurtembergian and other officers, in all, perhaps, two hundred. It was a suite of rare distinction, and one which would have done honor to a sovereign much less *parvenu* than LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Immediately in front of His Majesty marched abreast eleven Generals, aids-de-camp; further on the platoon of His Majesty's *ordonnance* officers; still further on His Majesty's Masters of the Horse, and at the head of the *cortege* a squad of the Cent-Gardes. The balance of the corps of the Cent-Gardes closed up the *cortege*.

The *cortege* was followed to the Champ de Mars by the carriage of the Empress, who was accompanied by the Emperor's aunt, the Grand Duchess STEPHANIE, of Baden, and by carriages in which were seated the Princess MATHILDE, the Prince and Princess MURAT, and other members of the Imperial family. The Empress followed the suite through a part of the review, and, when the defile commenced, drove up to the Ecole Militaire, and took her seat on the balcony, in the midst of her maids of honor and the ladies of the Ministers.

The crowd that witnessed this grand review was immense. Since the distribution of the eagles on the 10th of May, 1852, no such crowd has been seen in the neighborhood of the Champ de Mars. The *coup d'œil* was magnificent. The spectators, arranged on the sloping borders of the field and in the tribunes, formed the frame; the army of 60,000 men, standing motionless in eight lines a mile long, with the Emperor and his suite moving up and down, formed the picture. Even the Russians, accustomed as they are to large bodies of armed men, must have been struck with this sight.

CONSTANTINE made a speech at the Count KISSELEFF's dinner. First the Count KISSELEFF drank to the health of the Emperor of France, then Marshal VAILLANT drank to the health of the Emperor of Russia. The Duke of MALAKOFF then rose and toasted the Russian Army, a toast that was loudly cheered by the Frenchmen present. The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE responded as follows: "To the French Army, which, far from degenerating, has grown in the esteem and the admiration of the world! To the brave French soldiers, whom one is proud to meet as adversaries on the field of battle! Whom one is more happy still to meet as *friends*, in the midst of the prosperities of a fruitful peace! I thank God, gentlemen, who gives me the occasion to proclaim openly my thought before the chiefs who represent the *elite* of this valiant army! I drink to the French Army!"

The Prince likes Paris so well that, in all probability, he will prolong his stay beyond the time indicated in the programme.

A few days ago the Poles present in Paris were united at a grand dinner at the Trois Frères, given in honor of one of their national *fêtes*. The young Prince CZARTORISKI, who presided, returned from a visit to the ... [illegible] ... expressly to preside on the occasion. It was ... [illegible] ... not observed, until at the moment when the guests were to commence, that the flag of ... [illegible] ... of the Grand Duke, was floating from ... [illegible] ... of the establishment. Great excitement prevailed for a moment among all present, which ended when the proprietor had apologized and removed the offensive flag.

The Duke DE ROVIGO, in an article on the death of the poet ALFRED DE MUSSET, concludes with the following ... [illegible] ... apropos of the visit of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE: "ALFRED DE MUSSET died on Friday last. He was wrong; at the epoch in which we live, the thing is to live, if it were only for curiosity, only *to see defiling on our boulevards the descendants of the Kings of 1815.*"

I believe I have already told you that preparations were making for a dinner to Mr. SUMNER in this city. Mr. SUMNER has very properly refused the tendered honor in a letter which was published in French in the *Journal des Débats*, and afterwards in English in *Galignani's Messenger*. You will see by this letter that Mr. SUMNER refused the compliment ostensibly on the ground of his health, but I have reason to believe that he placed his refusal upon less personal grounds; and in this light the refusal does him more honor than would the dinner. He no doubt thought that the American name had suffered enough disgrace by the desecration of its Senate floor, without displaying the affair here before foreigners. I believe it was NAPOLEON who said that "dirty linen ought always to be washed at home." There was an evident impropriety in seeking to bring up before foreigners, and on foreign soil, a quarrel so peculiarly domestic as that which has aroused so much sympathy for the Massachusetts Senator; and certainly we, who are living abroad for the moment, have suffered enough criticism and enough humiliation on this very subject without seeking so directly to provoke a renewal of the attacks.

In this view of the case, however much I may sympathize with the motives of the gentleman who placed the letters in the hands of the newspaper editors for publication, I cannot but condemn that act. Since the dinner did not take place, this bringing the subject before the French public in the columns of the leading French paper, was entirely gratuitous, and not only useless but mischievous.

You will see by Mr. SUMNER's letter, that the letter of the Committee must have been ambiguous, since Mr. S. makes use of the phrase, that "he may be permitted to believe that the intended compliment was in response to his public services," etc. The Committee, indeed, may have thought of the impropriety of mentioning on foreign ground the events of last year, connected with Mr. SUMNER's name, and sought by the phraseology of their letter to avoid this construction; but it would be impossible now to mention Mr. SUMNER's name without associating it in the mind with the scene of the Senate Chamber. Besides two Ex Presidents, several Ministers, and many distinguished members of both the Senate and the House, have been here within the last few years, and no one proposed giving them a dinner. So that but one conclusion is rational, and if the Committee thought to avoid this conclusion by the phraseology of their letter of invitation, the means adopted were singularly inadequate to the end aimed at.

The name of BUSTEED has been "consecrated" in France and passed into the state of an adage. They speak now of "Busteeds of the law," "Busteeds of justice," as they do of Don Quixottes of chivalry, Iagos of honor, &c. He stands for the representative of the *sans culotte* lawyer of the criminal courts. The name BUSTEED has made its entry into the French language as an adjective of significant and extended application.

The disease of ALFRED DE MUSSET was hypertrophy of the heart. His sickness was of but short duration. It manifested itself in the form of fainting paroxysms, in the final one of which he announced himself that it would be his last. In the fifth or sixth paroxysm, after having suffered a great deal, he fell into a deep sleep of stupor, and thus passed off without apparent transition into death. His was the seventh *fauteuil* of the Academy, and he was its eleventh occupant.

Fourteen prisoners were yesterday brought before the Police Correctionnelle under the charge of being members of a secret political Society, of carrying prohibited arms, and of the detention of munitions of war. These were the individuals who attempted on the 24th of February last, the anniversary of the Revolution of 1848, to hold a meeting in commemoration of that event on the Place de la Bastille. The trial has been adjourned a week.

M. GAILLARDET, former editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, the author in name of "La Tour de Nesle," lately made application to M. BULOZ, proprietor of *La Revue des Deux Mondes*, to purchase that journal. M. BULOZ, who holds to his journal with the tenacity of a miser, demanded of your former *confrère* if he knew that he asked a million and a half of francs for his journal? M. GAILLARDET replied that he was prepared for that answer, and thus M. BULOZ was obliged to ask for time to consider. M. GAILLARDET, it is said, was acting principally for his friend, M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, who is already tired of his retreat.

The bill for the purchase of Longwood, on the island of St. Helena, has been presented to the Corps Legislatif. The sum destined for this acquisition is 180,000 francs. The bill informs us that Longwood has been turned into a farm; the chamber where NAPOLEON drew his last breath is now a stable! The ground where he was buried has also suffered a deplorable profanation. The Americans, it is said, with a view to a speculation, disputed the possession of Longwood with the French. But thanks to the alliance, France was advised of these movements by England, and was given the preference in the purchase.

The "Lisette" of BERANGER, the faithful friend with whom he has lived almost since his youth, Madame JUDITH, has just died, preceding to the grave the one to whom she had devoted her life. A friend and great admirer of BERANGER, who wished to make him a handsome life pension, but who knew that the poet would not receive it if he knew it, settled on Madame JUDITH a handsome sum during her life, knowing well to what use it would be applied. But now this resource is suddenly removed from the aged poet, and he will be thrown upon the meagre income paid him by M. PERROTIN for the right of publication of his works. This sum, I believe, is 1200 francs. He obstinately refuses all offers of gifts or pensions which his great genius has gained for him. M. JULES LECOMPTE is responsible for these statements.

Not only have we at this moment a large number of Russian Generals, Admirals, and Princes within our walls, but the editors of the principal journals of St. Petersburg and Moscow are also here, sending home, no doubt, long reports of the honors paid their favorite Prince and their talented generals.

A trial which is moving the Church in France is now going on at Grenoble, and had its origin in the miracle of Notre Dame de Salette. This trial is exceedingly curious in some of its details, and the public are in the expectation of some wonderful disclosures.

A young medical man, Dr. SALLE, practicing at Chalons, performed lately the operation of tracheotomy (opening the windpipe) on a child that had croup and malignant sore throat. Blood escaped into the windpipe from the wound, and in order to save the child's life, the Doctor immediately applied his mouth and sucked the blood out. Next day alarming symptoms declared themselves in the region of the lungs, his respiration became difficult, and in forty-eight hours from the time of the operation Dr. SALLE breathed his last.

You state that HUME, the spiritualist, is at Springfield, Mass. A Madrid journal states that he has just arrived in that City, that he refuses to give sittings, and that he intends soon to resume his journey towards the South, whither he is traveling for his health. Which is the "real old Dr. JACOB," or has HUME the power of ubiquitous re-production?

MALAKOFF.

The New British Parliament.

LORD PALMERSTON'S SPEECH ON THE ADDRESS.

The address in the House of Commons, in answer to the Queen's speech, was moved by Mr. DODSON and seconded by Mr. BUCHANAN. The House was not disposed to hear a debate, but before the vote was taken,

Lord PALMERSTON said: The House, Sir, seems so little disposed to go into any discussion upon the various subjects to which the Speech relates that I certainly shall not take upon myself to do so; but reference has been made to one or two points upon which I feel it is necessary for me to say a few words on the part of the Government. I would first allude to the topic mentioned by the honorable member for Dumfries. An address was moved and agreed to last session with respect to the establishment of a Department of Justice. The question was brought forward by the right honorable gentleman, the member for Dublin University. We stated at the time that it was a subject full of difficulty as regards the mode in which the proposition should be carried into execution, and in that opinion I am sure the right honorable gentleman himself will concur. I can only say, therefore, that we have under our consideration the best means of accomplishing the object which the right honorable gentleman ... [illegible] ... I trust we shall be able to propose to the House some arrangement which shall effect the object contemplated in the address. [Hear, hear.] ... [illegible] ... with the noble lord the member for ... [illegible] ... considering the shortness of the period during which Parliament can sit ... [Hear, hear]—considering also the great importance of the many practical measures of improvement which we have indicated in the Speech, and which will be proposed to the House, it would be highly inexpedient to engage in discussion upon the large and sweeping question of a change in the representation of the people in Parliament, because such discussion could not by any possibility lead to any conclusive result in the present session, [hear, hear,] while it is quite obvious that discussions begun in one session and continued to another could only unsettle the minds of men, and give rise to anticipations which would embarrass those who on a future occasion might have to propose measures to the House. [Hear, hear.] But, Sir, Her Majesty's Government quite admit that it is their duty during the period that will intervene between the conclusion of the present session and the beginning of the next to take the subject into their fullest and most deliberate consideration. [Cheers.] It would be unsuitable in me, at a moment when the Government have not had an opportunity of giving to the question the consideration which is due, to say anything with respect to the details of measures to be proposed in a future session, which would imply anticipatory conclusions, which, by fixing the Government upon one point or another, might lead afterwards to embarrassment if the result should not coincide with the expectations excited, and which, at all events, would interfere with the freedom of our deliberations in the meantime. [Hear.] It will be, however, I believe, the duty of the Government in the ensuing recess to give that matter their most serious and anxious consideration, and I hope—indeed I am confident—that at the beginning of the next session we shall be able to propose to Parliament some measure which will be calculated to satisfy the just expectations of any parties, and to correct any defects which may exist in the present Reform Act, as well as to admit to the franchise those classes of persons who at present are excluded from it. [Hear, hear.] More than this I trust the House will not expect me to say at present. [Hear, hear.] If this House has confidence in the present Government, they ought to show it by exercising forbearance, and by not pressing in this session for any declaration upon particular points in reference to representative reform. If this House has not sufficient confidence in us to wait until the next session for the production of measures upon a subject requiring the gravest consideration, then it had better say so, and at once place the administration of the affairs of the country in other hands. ["Hear, hear," and a laugh.] I am glad to be able to congratulate the House, as Her Majesty, in her gracious speech has done, upon the prospect which the condition of European affairs at present holds out of a continuance of peace. I trust that the animosities engendered by the great conflict in which a part of Europe was engaged for two years, will give way to the more peaceful relations and intercourse which have succeeded that war, and that the great Powers who were engaged in that contest, feeling that their interests are identified with the maintenance of good relations with one another, will cast into oblivion all those sentiments of hostility which the conflict for a time may have created, and permit them to be replaced by feelings of good will and friendship, as more beneficial to all countries. I trust, too, that all the great Powers of Europe will discover that freedom of commercial intercourse, and a development of the national resources, form not only the best system of policy for the interests of their particular countries, but that they also create a link of union with other countries which otherwise might occupy an adverse position. The more a Government developes the resources of a country, while with one hand it increases its powers of self defence, on the other it creates a daily increasing bond of interest, which is so connected with the maintenance of peace as to dissuade any Government from the prosecution of an unjust or unnecessary war. [Hear, hear.] There was one other subject to which my noble friend alluded upon which I must say a word. I refer to the question of church-rates. [Hear, hear.] That, also, is a subject, as the House is aware, which abounds with practical difficulties. However, the subject is now under the consideration of her Majesty's Government, and I hope we may be able to propose some measure which will get rid of the difficulties at present existing. I hope, however, the House will not expect us to introduce any measure until we have made up our minds upon the matter, but I can assure them the subject is under consideration, with an anxious desire to frame a measure which may be satisfactory to all parties. I am not aware that there is anything further with which I have to trouble the House at present.

Mr. ROEBUCK—I congratulate the House that we have now a distinct pledge from the noble lord that he intends next year to bring forward a measure of Parliamentary reform. There is no mistake as to his intentions. The noble lord tells us that in the present state of the representation there are great anomalies—that various classes are not now represented in this House who deserve to be represented, and that it will be the duty of Her Majesty's Government during the recess, to frame such a measure as will confer the representation upon those classes. Accepting those statements accordingly as I have described them, I can only say I am not one of those who might be inclined to interrupt the course of business in the present session. [Hear, hear.] Having a clear and distinct statement from the noble lord that it is his intention to deal with the question of Parliamentary reform, I shall not interfere with his efforts by throwing any obstacle in his way. Such being the interpretation which I have placed upon the words of the noble lord, I thought it only right to state to this House, in plain and simple language, my view of the pledge which I believe he has given us to-night. [Hear, hear.]

The Address was then agreed to.

THE REFORM QUESTION.

From the London Times, May 8.

The new House may not be disposed to hasten its own premature destruction, but of course such a fund of political capital as is furnished by the Reform question will not be neglected by a certain class of politicians. We shall probably have no actual full-grown Reform Bills during the present Session, after the declaration of Lord PALMERSTON yesterday. The Ministry has resolved to devote the short period of this year which remains for legislation to the passing of practical measures which are likely to meet with no obstacle, except such as may arise from the complexity of their details and the natural inertness of the assemblies which are to sanction them. During the recess they promise to devote themselves to Parliamentary Reform. The details of their measure will be known in February, 1858, and not earlier. Lord PALMERSTON will give no sign of his intentions, and he is wise; for, whatever might be the scope of his Reform Bill, he would be at once under a double fire. The allied but diverse hosts of the Opposition would attack him from different quarters. Government would be denounced as revolutionary by one party, and retrograde by another. It would be a fine thing for the Conservatives to exhort an indiscreet pledge against a large Reform by inveighing against any proposed measure, while the ultra Liberals roused their respective localities against the Minister who held out no hope of the Ballot or the Lodging Suffrage. So Lord PALMERSTON will say nothing. Sufficient unto the session is the labor thereof. He says what has been done, and what it is intended to do. The Treaty of Paris has been executed, the Neufchatel business is coming to a close, the settlement of the Persian difference has been completed, the redemption of the Sound Dues has been carried into effect. On the other hand, there are negotiations respecting Central America, and there is work to be done on the Chinese coast; then there are the Budget and the Law Reforms. Attend to these, he says in effect, and you will not find the time too long for the labor. We shall be much surprised if next August we can congratulate him upon the complete fulfilment of even the modest programme with which he has opened the first session of his new Parliament.

The United States and New-Granada.

From the London Post (Ministerial).

We learn from intelligence just received from America, that the United States Commissioner has broken off negotiations with New-Granada, and that an American squadron is about to be sent to the coasts of the Isthmus for the purpose of exacting that redress which diplomacy has hitherto failed in obtaining. The American version of the difficulty is this: That in April, 1856, a number of American citizens were massacred on the line of the Panama Railroad—that the authorities of New-Granada are perfectly unable to provide protection for life along that most important inter-oceanic communication, and that they pertinaciously refuse to afford satisfaction for the past and security for the future. On the other hand, the Government of New-Granada insists that the quarrel which ended in bloodshed and murder was provoked by the overbearing insolence and lawless conduct of hordes of Americans, whose indistinct notions of respect for authority may be inferred from the fact that many of them are Californian adventurers or fillibusters *en route* to join General WALKER. The Cabinet at Washington in this instance has not followed the Greytown precedent. It sent a Commissioner to Bogota to negotiate, and its ultimatum having been rejected, the Resident Minister and the Commissioner have ceased to hold any diplomatic relations with New-Granada, and a naval force, as we have stated, is about to be employed to bring that refractory Republic to a sense of reason and justice. The course which the Government of the United States has pursued is not open to any charge of haste or violence. *It has been conciliatory and temporizing; and an injury having been committed, for which atonement is denied, it is difficult to see what other proceeding (upon the failure of negotiations) could have been taken short of the employment of actual force.* It is said that New-Granada is a weak State, unable to enforce even its own laws. This weakness cannot be pleaded as a justification of wrong, for in reality it is a strong argument why the Government of the United States should take with a strong hand means to establish that security for life and property which at present, from some cause or other, does not exist.

The Government of the United States having, it would seem, a clear and indisputable right to compel redress, the next point to be considered is the amount and extent of that redress. If we are to adopt the opinions expressed by several of our Transatlantic contemporaries, the permanent acquisition of the Isthmus is the object which American policy, availing itself of the existing difficulty, now proposes to accomplish. "We are informed, that "the American fleet on both coasts will be concentrated off the Isthmus, and if the temper of the Granadians shall be provoked to ... [illegible] ... a repetition of the ... [illegible] ... Mexico ... [illegible] ... and then purchased as much of it as ... [illegible] ... Isthmus of Panama ... [illegible] ... formal purchase ... [illegible] ... the United States ... [illegible] ... for interfering in the Central American affairs, so far as any claim for redress is concerned, except as a pacificator, it is hardly to be expected that she can view without some anxiety a proceeding which may end in the permanent acquisition of the Isthmus of Panama by the United States. The position of this strip of territory—commanding the most important commercial and military communication in the world, and now occupied by weak and disorganized States—has long engaged the attention of English diplomacy. The Bulwer-Clayton Convention of July, 1850—if it has still survived recent negotiations—provides for the neutrality of the great ship canal which was then proposed to be constructed through the State of Nicaragua. All the nations of Europe have a common interest in obtaining free and secure transit for their commerce across the Isthmus, and therefore its permanent occupation by the United States would be a measure not only in violation of the spirit of the Bulwer-Clayton Convention, but would give to one nation the virtual and exclusive control of the entire North American Continent, with the power of depriving England and other States of that ready access to Australia, and to the South Seas which a ship canal would afford. Permanent occupation, without some sufficient guarantee of neutrality similar to that contemplated by the Bulwer-Clayton Convention, would exceed any amount of redress which the United States have a right to claim. Moreover, it would be a measure of territorial aggrandizement which would provoke the jealousy of all the commercial nations of the world, and in that respect would be dearly purchased, even if a strong Government should take the place of the misrule and weakness which now so generally mark the administration of affairs in Central America.

Important Treaty Between Russia and Japan.

The *Journal of the Senate*, at Russia, publishes the text of the Treaty of Commerce concluded on the 26th of January, 1855, between the Russian Vice-Admiral, POUTIATINE, and the King of Japan. The following is the text of the Treaty:

ARTICLE 1. There shall be in future peace and sincere friendship between Russia and Japan. The Russians and the Japanese shall enjoy in the possession of the two States every protection and assistance, as well for their personal safety as also respecting the inviolability of their property.

ART. 2. The frontier line between Russia and Japan shall in future pass between the islands Itouroup and Ouroup. The island Itouroup belongs entirely to Japan, and the island Ouroup, as also the other Kourile Island situate to the north of that island, belong to Russia. As regards the island Krafto (Sakhaline or Saghalien) it remains, as hitherto, joint property of Russia and Japan.

ART. 3. The Government of Japan opens three ports to Russian vessels, viz.: Simoda, in the principality of Idzou, Hakodadi, in the province of Hakodadi, and Nagasaki, in the principality of Khizen. In these three ports Russian vessels can repair damages, procure water, wood for burning, provisions, and other necessary articles, even coal, should it be found there; they are to pay for such articles in gold or silver coin, or in default of specie, in merchandise of their cargo.

With the exception of the said ports, Russian vessels shall not visit any other port unless under absolute necessity, when it shall be impossible for them to continue their journey. The expenses incurred in such case shall be paid in one of the ports thrown open to Russian vessels.

ART. 4. Every assistance shall be given in the two States to shipwrecked vessels and their crews; the latter shall be forwarded to one of the open ports. During the whole of their sojourn on the foreign soil they shall enjoy their freedom, acquiescing with the equitable laws of the country.

ART. 5. The Russians are at liberty, in the two first open ports (Simoda and Hakodadi,) to traffic the merchandise and money they may have brought with them against such merchandise and articles as they may wish to purchase.

ART. 6. The Russian Government will appoint, when it thinks fit to do so, a consul in one of the two above-named ports.

ART. 7. Whenever a dispute or question shall have to be decided it shall be done so scrupulously by the Government of Japan.

ART. 8. Every Russian at Japan and every Japanese in Russia shall always enjoy perfect liberty, and not be subject to any annoyance. Any individual who may have committed a crime can be arrested, but he can only be adjudged according to the laws of his own country.

ART. 9. In consideration of the vicinity of the two States, Russian subjects shall participate fully in all rights and privileges which the Government of Japan has already granted or may grant to subjects of other nations."

The treaty to be signed within ten months of the day it was signed at Simoda (26th January, 1855).

An annex to the treaty is added and signed:

Addition to Art. 3. (a.) In the two first ports named in the treaty the Russians are to be allowed to move about freely—in the town of Simoda and its neighborhood, within a circle of seven Japanese miles, starting from the Island Inoubassiri; at Hakodadi, within a circle of five Japanese miles. They are to be allowed to visit the shops and temples, and to rest themselves in the house provisionally designated for that purpose, until special refreshment houses shall have been constructed. They can only enter private houses when invited to do so by the owners.

At Nagasaki they are to comply with the regulations in force for other nations.

(b.) As regards burial of the dead, a plot of ground will be set aside in each of the ports for the purpose; that plot of ground shall be kept inviolably sacred.

Addition to Art. 5. The merchandise shall be sent in a vessel specially designated by the Government. The merchandise and gold and silver coin brought by the Russians shall be deposited in it. The Russians, having selected in the shops the merchandise and articles that suit them, and having agreed upon the price, shall make such payment or exchange of merchandise at the said entrepôt, through the medium of Japanese officials.

Addition to Art. 6 (a.) The Russian Consuls shall be appointed in 1856.

(b.) The buildings and ground necessary for the establishment of the Consulate shall be designated by the Japanese Government. The Russians will live therein according to their own laws and customs.

Addition to Art. 9. All rights and privileges granted to other nations, whatsoever their nature, are equally granted to Russian subjects, as laid down in Art. 9, without any new negotiations being required.

The above explanatory articles have the same force as the treaty, and are equally binding for both contracting parties. In faith of which they have been signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers whose seals have been affixed."

[Here follow the ratifications exchanged at Simoda on the 25th November, (7th December,) 1856, or on the 21st day Ghimotstats, of the 11th month of the third year Ansey.]

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

From the London Post.

CITY, THURSDAY EVENING.

The market for public securities to-day has been thrown into confusion by a very unexpected measure of restriction, adopted by the Bank of England—viz., the refusal to make advances upon stock, and the calling in of loans previously made. From the satisfactory change which has taken place in the movements of the precious metals during the past week, it was not thought at all probable that any increase would be made in the difficulties of obtaining money by the Bank of England, and the market for public securities opened with great firmness nearly ¼ per cent. higher than at the close of business last night. Soon, however, some three or four brokers, who are known to receive earlier information of the probable movements of the Bank authorities than the rest of the world, were observed to be placing large amounts of stock in all directions, and it is believed that their operations to-day have fallen little short of half a million. The market thereupon became dull, but still no general apprehension was felt as to the result of the deliberations of the directors of the Bank of England. Great was the astonishment when it transpired that not only were the directors determined to suspend all accommodation in the shape of further advances upon the deposit of stock, but also to recall those loans that were already out; and then ensued a scene of excitement in the Stock Exchange which approached very nearly to a panic.

With regard to the probable effect of the measure but little need be said, as it has been rumored that it is not likely to be very permanent; and the prevalence of such a rumor has restored confidence to some extent, and the markets closed with a degree of firmness which could scarcely have been looked for an hour or two earlier in the day. Consols for money have been sold at 93⅝@¾@93⅝@93¾@¼, thus showing a range of about ⅜ per cent. in the fluctuations. For the new account, which commenced to-day, and will terminate on the 4th June, the dealings have been at 94⅛@93⅝@93⅞; the final prices being 93@93⅛ for money, and 93⅜@⅝ for the June account.

There has been an active demand for money to-day, and it has been aggravated by the requirements of the Stock Exchange, which have been brought into competition with the legitimate demand for commercial purposes to a larger extent. Towards the close of the day more ease was observable in the Stock Exchange, some very considerable amounts having been lent both by the various joint-stock banks, and by individual capitalists upon stock at 7½@8 ₩ cent.; but the pressure has been severe, and productive of much difficulty both in the Stock Exchange and out of doors.

In the foreign stock market a fair amount of business has been done, and prices have undergone but little change from yesterday's rates. The dealings have been in the 5 ₩ cent. Brazilian Bonds for the account, at 100¼; 6 ₩ cent. Buenos Ayres, 85; 6 ₩ cent. Chilian, 103; Equador New Consolidated, 14 ex div.; ditto Provisional Land Warrants, 4; 2½ ₩ cent. Grenada New Active, 23; 3 ₩ cent. Mexican, 22⅞; 3 ₩ cent. Portuguese (1853) for the account, 45⅜; 3 ₩ cent. Spanish New Deferred, 25⅝; 6 ₩ cent. Turkish, for the account, 93⅝, ¼, ⅝, ½; 4 ₩ cent. ditto Guaranteed, 100¾; ditto for the account, 100⅞, ¾.

From the London Times.

The statement circulated yesterday regarding the proposed change in the capital of the Bank of France is believed to have been incorrect. The modification at present under the consideration of the Council of State, is said to be simply for an increase of ... [illegible] ... which, instead of being lent directly to the Government, is to be employed generally "in the service of commerce, industry, and public credit." It is still affirmed, however, that the Bank is to open a credit of ... [illegible] ... in favor of the Treasury, upon three months' bills.

An exquisitely sculptured Madonna ... [illegible] ... Tabernacle ... [illegible] ... been placed in position and consecrated ... [illegible] ... Roman Catholic rites, as a memento of the ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... AFFAIRS ... [illegible] ... THE SLAVE TRADE.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, May 14, 1857.

Our last advices from Mexico state ... [illegible] ... arrested. The parties implicated were officers in the army whom General ... [illegible] ... The plot was discovered ... [illegible] ... the National Palace, and the ... [illegible] ... at the same time by a large body of conspirators ... [illegible] ... priests and ... [illegible] ... were arrested ... [illegible] ... reported in the City of Mexico that they would all be sent abroad to travel. COMONFORT ... [illegible] ... all appearances ... [illegible] ... candidate for the Presidency ... [illegible] ... will be between him and VIDAURRI. The Spanish difficulty ... [illegible] ... Generally thought that General LAFRAGUA would succeed in his negotiations ... [illegible] ... CRABB ... [illegible] ... CRABB, with ... [illegible] ... tured, and would be shot in a few days. In consequence of this signal triumph ... [illegible] ... over the fillibusters, great rejoicings were taking place in different parts of the Republic. The country seems to be in an unsettled state, and ... [illegible] ... await a favorable opportunity to ... [illegible] ... at revolution.

The struggle in Nicaragua is drawing fast to an end, when we may expect a bloody ... [illegible] ... will be shown WALKER and his men. The fate of the unfortunate SALAZAR is yet fresh in the minds of the Central Americans, which, added to the ... [illegible] ... posterior outrages, has roused the animosity of the natives to the highest pitch. Our journals of course indulge in the usual ... [illegible] ... at the prospect of speedy retribution.

The Ostend Manifesto seems to engage a good part of public attention in Madrid ... [illegible] ... profess to have discovered that Mr. BUCHANAN is intriguing with the English Government ... [illegible] ... to induce Spain to sell Cuba to the United States. This is a sore question ... [illegible] ... to lose her jewel ... [illegible] ... when money is ... [illegible] ... papers are full of leaders on the subject ... [illegible] ... entertaining the idea.

The Catalan Party have received a good fright last Tuesday, when the Quaker City arrived ... [illegible] ... announced a change in the Government of Cuba. It was contradicted by ... [illegible] ... paper. The slave business is ... [illegible] ... of the demand of the English Government. We had an arrival of a cargo last week near Sagua la Grande.

From Utah.

ALL QUIET IN THE TERRITORY—MOVEMENTS OF BRIGHAM YOUNG—TROUBLE WITH THE CHEYENNES.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 18.

The mail from Salt Lake City has arrived, and brings advices from that region down to the 1st of April. A party of sixteen persons came in at the same time. At the time of their departure everything was quiet in Utah Territory. ... [illegible] ... making to send, in a ... [illegible] ... a large number of missionaries, to be dispatched to all parts of the world.

The reports which reach us in regard to BRIGHAM YOUNG and his movements, do not accord with those which come by way of California. Instead of flying from Salt Lake City, as represented, he seemed to maintain the entire confidence of the people. He was planning an excursion of exploration and pleasure to one of the Mormon settlements on Salmon River, ... miles north of Salt Lake City, and ... persons were to accompany him. They were to leave Salt Lake City about the 20th of April or the 1st of May. For some cause or other, the Mormons ... [illegible] ... and all the surrounding settlements had been called in to Salt Lake City.

The Winter, though short, was unusually severe at Salt Lake City, and it was computed that ... [illegible] ... feet of snow had fallen ... [illegible] ... at one time on the ground. But, as the weather became mild about the 1st of February, ... [illegible] ... description suffered less than during the previous Winter. There was an abundance of provisions at Salt Lake City and in the Territory.

In coming to the States, the party encountered much snow and violent storms ... [illegible] ... South-west Pass to the depth of ... [illegible] ... feet. On the 9th, the party met a ... [illegible] ... Indian, with two or three squaws, and were informed that he was the survivor of sixteen or eighteen of his tribe, who had been attacked by a large number of Blackfeet Indians, and the warriors, with the single exception of himself, killed. Two of the squaws were wounded. Previous to this time, the ... [illegible] ... had a battle with the Blackfeet, and killed ... of their number.

A Cheyenne Indian who had been held as a prisoner died at Fort Laramie the day before the arrival of the party at that fort. The Indians were greatly excited, and sent a party to the Fort to demand the body, or that it should be placed where it could be found by them for burial. Col. HOFFMAN, in command, refused the demand, and told them to go off. The Cheyennes were very bold in their demonstrations, and sent word that they were ready to fight the whites, and that they would meet them on the prairies this Summer. A report had been received at Fort Laramie, by a trader who was sent in for the purpose, that the Cheyennes alleged the loss of sixty warriors who had been sent out on the California road, for the purpose of committing depredations on the property of emigrants and others; that they had in consequence captured, and had in custody sixteen of the traders among them; and that they had dispatched a party of one hundred warriors to the road, to commit depredations and avenge the loss of their tribe. The report was so far credited as to induce the officers in command to advise the party to cross to the north side of the Platte, instead of pursuing the south trace, which is the route most generally taken. In company with some men belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, and discharged soldiers, they proceeded on their journey and met with no Indians. On the 28th April they encountered a tremendous snow-storm, which prevented their traveling, and during the night six of their mules died from exposure to the cold.

If the temper of the Indians is as hostile as these reports indicate, and they are pretty well founded, for, there will be work for Gen. HARNEY's command this Summer. These Indians are brave and determined, and nothing but a severe chastisement will keep them quiet.

The grass upon the route was very poor, and is a month later than usual. The parties that contemplate an overland trip to California this season will, for this reason, be greatly delayed, and in the absence of corn and grass for their stock, they may lose a large portion of it. No emigrants were met on the road.

The Florida War.

ATTACK BY THE INDIANS—TWO SOLDIERS KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED—FIVE HUNDRED ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION TAKEN BY THE INDIANS.

From the Tampa Peninsular, May 2.

The rumor published last week of an attack by Indians on a party of soldiers at Palm Grove, is confirmed. The particulars are as follows:

Two detachments, (numbering in all about twenty men,) from Companies B and E, 4th Infantry, under command of a non-commissioned officer, were left in charge of boats, stores, &c., at Palm Grove, while the main body of the troops that had been operating in that quarter were withdrawn.

The nearest point from which water could be obtained being about three-quarters of a mile, the men were compelled to convey it in barrels. It had been customary for four men to carry the barrel, while six others accompanied them as guards.

On the 22d ult., while approaching the well, they were cut off from the camp and fired on by a considerable number of Indians. Privates ... [illegible] ... Company B, and ... [illegible] ... Company E, were killed; Privates HAUS, Company E, severely, and WOLF, Company E, slightly wounded. Three of the remainder threw away their arms, while the rest made a good retreat. The camp was also fortified by a breastwork constructed of barrels. While this work was going on the Indians showed themselves, and dared the soldiers to a fair fight. The soldiers went out, and the Indians retired to a hammock. The savages were led by a negro, who was dressed in the full costume of a chief. He and several others could speak very good English, and were not very choice in the epithets they applied to the whites.

Sixteen Indians were counted, and from the signs it was supposed there were as many more. They whooped around the camp during the night, and retired in the morning of the 24th, on discovering the approach of Lieut. HILL with a detachment.

The bodies of STILL and GRANTHAM were found and buried by Lieut. HILL. They were scalped, whipped, and indecently mutilated.

In accordance with his instructions, Lieut. H. removed the boats and stores and delivered them to the Quartermaster at Pavilion Key.

On the 1st instant, Lieut. JOHNSON, with six men, met and attacked about twenty Indians. After sustaining the loss of one man, he withdrew.

It is rumored that ... [illegible] ... was the name of the man killed, and that the Indians secured his gun and about 500 rounds of ammunition. ... [illegible] ... having been assigned the duty of carrying the ammunition, which ... [illegible] ... to the Company.

Captains ... [illegible] ... and W. H. KENDRICK are in pursuit of the trail, also Company I, 4th Artillery, in boats, under command of Major ... [illegible]

Capt. A. B. JOHNSON, who ... [illegible] ... pated visiting his family, heard the above report at ... [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Association of Superintendents of Insane Asylums.

This Association continued in session on Wednesday at the Metropolitan Hotel.

In addition to the members present on Tuesday, the following gentlemen appeared and took their seats: Dr. W. Rowe, Hamilton County Lunatic Asylum, Cincinnati; Dr. H. W. Ryan, late assistant Physician, "Sanford Hall;" Dr. S. Dupuis, Quebec Lunatic Asylum, Quebec; Dr. Lazarus, Kings County Lunatic Asylum, Brooklyn.

Dr. Harris read a letter from Rev. Jas. Shaw, Chaplain of the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, in respect to the importance of the preparation of a uniform collection of appropriate [illegible] hymns in institutions for the insane, in which all tones of a doctrinal and denominational character should be omitted, and those calculated to exert a mild, beneficial or consolatory influence be retained. The subject was referred to the Superintendent who, and the Chaplains of the kind, made some years ago by the late Dr. Woodward, and now in use at the Hospital in Worcester, Mass., which was pronounced to be good and [illegible].

Dr. Kirkbride presented for the inspection of the members a model of a [illegible] for the improvement of the condition of the Tuke family of York, England, to whom mankind is so largely indebted for the leading part they have taken in the reformation of the treatment of the insane. Dr. Kirkbride also brought forward the plans of the new Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, now in process of construction, and moved that a full and particularized exposition of the plans of new asylums, by him, Brigham and others, be made at the next meeting, [illegible]. It is intended to convert the new edifice exclusively with gaslight, and the present building with fan stoves—which will be the first experiment of their entire separation made in this country.

Dr. Gray presented a plan of an institution for insane convicts, and entered into a narrative of the steps taken towards a separation for this class of insane in the State of New-York. In 1854 a law was passed directing the removal of insane convicts from the asylum at Utica, and of those convicts found insane in the prisons to a separate building, in connection with one of the prisons. In 1857 a law was passed authorizing the Prison Inspectors to proceed in the erection of a proper building, and appropriating $30,000 for the purpose. The plans have been accepted, and the building will be commenced on the 1st of June next.

Dr. Parrish stated some remarks in reference to the importance of sending reports of institutions for the insane to the various public libraries, including those of colleges, literary and scientific societies. The case of this subject was intrusted to Dr. Jarvis, with instructions to publish the list in the *American Journal of Insanity*.

Dr. McFarland read a very interesting narrative of the circumstances attending the insanity of four minors, near Bear Mountain, Ohio, and their recovery after two weeks, with the mental condition of the survivors.

Dr. Gray read a personal history of John Wesley Lavman, a homicide, who killed Commodore Cannon in 1856, near Fort Hamilton, L. I. This individual was regarded by the writer, and other members, as one of a class of insane persons who are generally considered sane, but which liberty always exposes to danger the lives of every person with whom they may accidentally come in contact.

Dr. Ray read a report of last year, to repeat upon the medical treatment of insanity, and a paper upon that subject, which elicited a general and protracted comparison of views, calculated to promote uniform and enlightened practice in the medical treatment of the insane.

Dr. McFarland, on behalf of the Committee to recommend time and place of the next annual meeting of the Association, reported in favor of holding it at Quebec, on the third Tuesday in July, 1858, which report, on motion of Dr. Kirkbride, was laid upon the table.

Dr. Ray read a paper on the Prognosis of Insanity.

Copies of the report of the trial of Hopkinson were presented to the members of the Association, by his counsel, to whom thanks were duly returned.

The Association then resolved that the next meeting should be held at Quebec, on the second Tuesday of June, 1858, at 10 A. M.

They then adjourned to Thursday morning, when the members visited the Asylums of Blackwell's Island, and, experiencing pleasant hospitalities at each place.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education held a regular meeting on Wednesday evening, Ambrose S. Gardner, Esq., President, in the Chair.

After the usual preliminaries, a number of applications from the local Boards for appropriations were received and referred to appropriate Committees.

A communication from the City Superintendent was submitted and ordered printed. The following are the leading statements in the

CITY SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

A report was received from the City Superintendent, specifying in general terms the progress and results of the annual examinations of the several Schools, just completed. These examinations were commenced early in October last, and have been steadily prosecuted from that time to the present, under the charge of the City Superintendent, Mr. Randall, and his Assistants, Messrs. Kipman, Jones and Seaver. The general result has been highly satisfactory, and the general schools have found in good condition and making commendable progress. Detailed statistics of the examinations have been prepared, and such reports will hereafter be reported to the Board monthly, during the progress of the examinations.

The Superintendent calls the attention of the Board to the importance of a revision of the course of studies prescribed for the several schools, and of the text books in use, to the expediency and propriety of opening the schools during the Summer months at 8 o'clock A. M., and closing them at 4 P. M., and to the importance of a more systematic and efficient course of physical training and exercise in the several schools, as conducive to the health as well as intellectual improvement of the pupils.

The communication was ordered to be printed, and so much of it as related to a change of hours of opening and closing the schools, referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

A communication was received from Thomas B. Stillman, Chairman of the Commission to examine into the condition of our City school system, and, on motion of the Secretary a Select Committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Weatherby, Tweed, Rockwell, Boles and Hooper, was appointed to consider and report the proper action on the part of the Board of Education in relation to the communication of the Commission.

A communication was received from Mr. Robert S. Hasy, Financial Clerk of the Board, tendering his resignation of the place he has held for the past five years, on account of continued ill health.

A very large number of reports was submitted by the Finance Committee, Judge Waterbury Chairman, and finally disposed of.

The Committee on Supplies reported their awards for supplying fuel for the use of the schools; a synopsis of which was published some days since in the Times.

The President submitted two reports of the close of the City Normal School, and one in relation to the Female Academy for Girls from the Special Committee, and one in relation to the President's remarks in his annual address, concerning the punctualness of your children. Both were ordered printed, as was a minority report of Mr. Nelson on the Female Academy for Girls.

The Board turned off a great amount of old business and made amends for much time heretofore wasted on Buncombe speeches.

Mr. Bergen's report was made the special order for the second Wednesday in June next, and the Board adjourned to its regular meeting on the first Wednesday in June.

The New Code Commissioners.—David Dudley Field, William Curtis Noyes and Alexander W. Bradford, who were appointed, at the last session of the Legislature, Commissioners "to reduce into a written and systematic code the whole body of the law of this State, or so much and such parts thereof as shall seem to them practicable and expedient," have held several meetings as such Commissioners, they all having duly qualified for that office. The law provides that the work shall be divided into three portions, the criminal, the political, and the civil, and the penal code. Of these divisions, Mr. Field has undertaken the first, which is to include the laws respecting the government of the State, its civil polity, the functions of its public officers, and the political rights and duties of its citizens. It is the intention to make this an entirely separate part of the work, making a volume by itself. Mr. Field is also to make a "general analysis" of the three codes. Mr. Noyes undertakes the penal code, which is to define all the crimes for which persons can be punished, and the punishment for the same. Mr. Bradford will attend to the civil code, which is to embrace the laws of personal rights, and relations of property, and of obligations. Under the first of these divisions will come the laws relating to executors and administrators to intestates, the domestic relations, &c. The act provides that no portion of either of said codes shall embrace the courts of justice, the functions or duties of judicial officers, nor any provisions concerning actions or special proceedings, civil or criminal, or the law of evidence, all these being already treated of in the code of procedure and pleadings.

The Commissioners are to hold office for five years, and receive no compensation whatever. Not even provision for the necessary clerk hire is made by the act. The Commissioners are to report to the Legislature, after completion, a general analysis of the codes proposed by them, which analysis will be prepared by the Commissioners, that the progress made by them therein. This latter they are to do at every subsequent session. The act also provides that when the Commissioners shall have prepared the codes, or any portion of them, they shall enter into a contract with the printers for the State Departments for the printing of the same, and order the same to be distributed among the Judges and other competent persons for examination; after which the Commissioners shall reconsider their work, and consider such amendments as may have been made to them. They shall then report the same, as finally agreed upon by them, to be reprinted, under the contract aforesaid, and to be distributed to all the Judges of the Court of Appeals, Supreme Court, Superior Court and Common Pleas of the City of New-York, and to all the County Judges, Surrogates and County Clerks, six months before being presented to the Legislature, and the penal code to be distributed in like manner to the District Attorneys of the several counties of this State.

It so happens that the three distinguished jurists who compose the Commission are Republicans. The bill creating them was, however, introduced by Senator Bennett, and was passed unanimously by the Senate, and nearly so by the Assembly, being there only opposed by Judge Tuck.

Cleaning the Streets—Use of Dirt Carts.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: I see that the last new obstacle to the cleaning of the streets is the want of a sufficient number of carts to carry off the dirt. Gracious! they must be a big species? It would be almost as efficient as those little tippenny carts used, which usually spill about little they have taken aboard, and thus distribute it again before they reach the dumping place. Isn't it complimentary to somebody (I suppose nobody in particular is responsible) that those miserable, contemptible pretences of carts have been in use so long, and are still in use, for this purpose? And isn't the economy of their use admirable? A man and a horse taking up their little pack of dirt and marching off with it a mile or two, as if they were doing something? These carts would seem to be specially designed upon the plan of doing as little as possible. And it may be safely said that whoever undertakes a contract of cleaning the streets, and continues the use of these wheelbarrow carts, does not intend to fulfill his contract further than to get his pay and give his receipts. The whole thing is a transparent humbug.

Let me say one thing more. We have frequent committees of our Common Council visiting Boston and other cities, to see their institutions, and what improvements of police and other they can incorporate into our own, (though what they ever brought back I have not been able to discover,) and I have sometimes wondered that from Boston, which, whatever else may be said of it, keeps itself tolerably clean—(and we might permit ourselves to take a useful hint in this matter even from a provincial city)—that they have never brought back at least a copy or a working draught of their improved carts in use for this purpose. But really, Mr. Editor, and seriously, is it not time that the shameful imbecility of New-York in this matter should be ended? Not wishing to make too long a communication at this time, I will, with your leave, return to the subject in a few days.

Your most obedient servant,

ANTI-HUMBUG.

The Last Crop of Ice.—This indispensable luxury will be abundantly supplied during the coming Summer, and of an unusually fine quality, but at a much higher cost than last season. The Ice Company have adopted the following scale of prices for family use, which we compare with that of the previous year:

1857.	1856.	
12 pounds	14 pounds daily	6 cents
20 pounds	25 to 25 pounds, daily	9 cents
30 pounds	35 pounds daily	12 cents
50 pounds	65 pounds daily	20 cents
100 pounds	100 pounds daily	35 cents

Last Winter's "catch" of ice was remarkably fine, and the Kickerbocker and New-York (the only Companies now) have filled every foot in their storing houses. The ice varies from 10 to 22 inches in thickness, averaging 14; and half of it measuring 18 inches. In view of these facts it would seem that the price ought to have been reduced rather than increased; but the Company may that experience shows that they lose too much by breakage and melting to leave a margin for a profit at the old prices, at least where it is sold in small quantities. Another reason for the rise is the fact that a monopoly supplies us.

Alleged Murder on the High Seas.—A letter was received yesterday by the U. S. District Attorney from Mr. A. P. Salt, U. S. Consul at Antwerp, announcing the examination before himself of Robert Elbertson, first mate of the *Benjamin M. Aymar*, upon a charge of having murdered Frank Browne, and Thomas Barnetts, two of the crew of the vessel. The murder was stated to have been committed during the voyage of the *Benjamin M. Aymar* from New-York to Antwerp. The accused was placed in irons on board the *Troy*, which vessel arrived yesterday at this port. Elbertson was handed over to the U. S. Marshal, and immediately committed to Eldridge-street Jail to await trial. Captain Sawyer and the crew of the *Benjamin M. Aymar*, who will appear as witnesses against Elbertson, are daily expected to arrive in their vessel, which left Antwerp shortly after the *Troy*. Both the sailors said to have been murdered belong to this City, and have families living here.

Blowing.—By the official announcement of the United States Marshal, parties claiming the alleged slavers, *Merchant* and *Ellen*, were to have filed their claims prior to this day or the Judge of the United States District Court would to-day announce their forfeiture to the Government. So yesterday parties, claiming to be owners of each of the vessels named, filed their claims. They were Thomas Coslin for the *Merchant*, and J. P. Weeks for the *Ellen*. Mr. Weeks it will be remembered, was lately tried and acquitted on a charge of getting out the slaver *Porcheita*.

The *Angoline*, mentioned in the Times a few days since as suspected of being a slaver, has been sold. Her former cargo was taken out, and she has gone on a legitimate voyage to the West Indies. The District-Attorney compelled the owners of the vessel to make the sale, under the threat of seizing her if there were any hesitation.

☞ At the annual meeting of the officers of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb on Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Rabner P. Field.
1st Vice President—Timothy Hedges.
2d Vice President—Benj. R. Winthrop.
Treasurer—Gouvr. S. Rossiter.
Secretary—Andrew Warner.
Directors—Shepherd Knapp, Henry E. Davies, Francis Hall, George J. Cornell, Rev. William Adams, D. D., Joseph Lawrance, Erastus Brooks, John Alstyne, Daniel P. Tiemann, James N. Cobb, Augustin Averill, Israel Bassell, Rev. G. Thurston Bedell, D. D., Charles N. Talbot, William B. Smith, William P. Lee, Benjamin H. Field, Frederick De Peyster, Charles Roome, James W. Beekman.

What Constitutes a Bushel?—The Corn Exchange is disturbed by the recent State legislation. It has been customary to allow 56 pounds of corn to the bushel, and sellers generally refuse to give more. However, by an act passed during the late session of the State Legislature, and which was to have taken effect on the 16th ult., it was decreed that 58 pounds of Corn should thenceforward constitute a bushel. Most buyers contend for this amount. Between the conflicting views, there is, at present, no approach towards a compromise, while the maintenance of the dispute completely interrupts operations.

☞ We should think stage-owners might afford to keep their vehicles in water-tight condition. Some of them leak like a riddle reminding one of old somebody's definition of a sponge—"a bundle of holes." Is there not an implied warranty in the contract between stage-owners and their passengers that the stages shall be tenantable and in decent repair? At present many of them would better serve the purpose of traveling baptising machines or contrivances for sponging conies than anything else. We appeal to the owners whom the late bad weather has probably put in a good humor to vent a little of it in repairing their stages.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—Friday, May 22.

Superior Court—Nos. 249, 256, 636, 668, 689, 692, 698, 620, 630, 54, 455, 56, 144, 516, 502, 189, 118, 674, 202, 312, 327, 328, 330, 331, 337, 604, 109, 331, 344, 223, 346, 675, 364, 365, 197, 245, 357, 291, 367, 649, 642.

Common Pleas—Part I.—(By Court without a Jury.)—Nos. 116, 117, 118, 120, 124, 125, 126, 128 to 135 inclusive. *Part II.*—(By Court without a Jury.)—Nos. 749 to 797 inclusive.

Superior Court—Chambers.—Nos. 2760, 2766, 722, 2092, 2054, 2046, 616, 681, with the causes undisposed of on the Calendar for Wednesday last.

United States District Court—Nos. 22, 32 to 37, 38, 31, 39, 40, 323.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—May 21.

Before Judge Inglis.

Francis Swift, mate of the ship *Andrew Foster*, was put on trial, to day under two indictments, one for cruel and unusual punishment, and one for assault with intent to murder. There were three witnesses for the prosecution, and four for the defence, and the jury, without leaving their seats, found a verdict of not guilty.

Judge Roche appeared for the defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—May 21.

Before Judge Betts.

At the opening of Court this morning, the suits brought by the United States to forfeit the schooner *Merchant* and the brig *Ellen*, the latter engaged in the slave trade, were called, and Mr. Roberts, on behalf of the claimants, prayed for an immediate trial, as the vessels were in custody of the Marshal, at large expense.

The District-Attorney, however, was not ready, and a somewhat sharp discussion ensued. Judge Betts finally postponed the trial till Thursday next.

The Quarantine Injunction.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—May 21.

Before Hon. Charles Clark.

Arguments against the Injunction—Rights of Taxpayers.

David Van Nostrand vs. Obadiah Bowne, et al., Commissioners, &c.—It will be remembered that a few days since we published an account of a temporary injunction which was granted by Judge Clerke, restraining the defendants from erecting any buildings, &c., on Staten Island Point. The hearing of the motion to grant a permanent injunction was had yesterday morning, for the plaintiff, opened by reading the Quarantine act and the complaint, (which was published in the Times on May 16,) and then rested.

Mr. Noyes said that he appeared for the Attorney General, in opposition to the motion, and proceeded to read the following affidavits:

Affidavits of the Commissioners.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—Obadiah Bowne, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is a resident of Clifton, in the county of Richmond and State aforesaid, and one of the commissioners appointed by the said to perform the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, "An act for the Removal of the Quarantine Station," passed March 6, 1857; that he is well acquainted with the value of lands in the county of Richmond, and specially of those whereon the present Quarantine buildings are now located; that such last-mentioned lands, in the judgment of this deponent, are worth at least the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and upwards, any existing incumbrances thereon. And deponent further says that the preservation of the public health imperatively demands that the present Quarantine should be removed to some point more remote from the large and populous cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and that such removal should be effected at the earliest moment, not extending beyond the fifteenth day of June next. And further deponent says not.

OBADIAH BOWNE.

Sworn before me this 18th day of May, 1857.

EDMUND ELLENBORF, Jr.,
Commissioner of Deeds.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—Egbert Benson and George Hall, being severally duly sworn, do severally depose and say, that they are respectively Quarantine Commissioners and exercising the duties of the office as such; that they have read the affidavit of Obadiah Bowne, another of the said Commissioners, herein annexed, and severally believe the same to be true, and that in their opinion, from a personal knowledge of the property therein mentioned, the same is worth more than the sum of money therein stated; that during *the last Summer, the Yellow Fever raged* at and near the present Quarantine station, and on the opposite coast of New-Jersey, and in Brooklyn, some three or four miles in extent; and that the same was communicated to those places from vessels lying at Quarantine, or by other means; and that a repetition of such visitation is likely to take place during the ensuing Summer, greatly to the injury of the health and lives of the inhabitants of those places, unless the Quarantine station shall be removed or other stringent means be taken to prevent it; that the Commissioners of Quarantine did not advertise for proposals during one month for the erection of temporary accommodations, authorized to be erected by the 21st section of the act under which they are acting; first because in their discretion they did not believe that the same could safely and properly be done, having regard to the short time they had for making the said temporary accommodations, and to the emergency of the case, and security because they did not understand or believe that the requirements of the 6th section of said act, even if they were positive, applied to the said first section, and from the belief that the notice they deemed the time given with notice set out in the complaint in this action sufficiently long to enable all who wished to make offers to do so, and to compete for the said work with any other person or persons who should offer to perform the same; that the injunction in this action is productive of great injury to the public interests committed to their charge, as they verily believe, and highly detrimental to the public interests, and further they say not.

EGBERT BENSON,
GEORGE HALL.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of May, 1857.

Wm. H. Duryee, Com. of Deeds.

Mr Noyes offered the certificate of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Comptroller, directing the Commissioners to proceed with the erection of the temporary buildings.

Mr. Lot C. Clark, for the plaintiff, stated that he had received no copy of these affidavits, and had not seen the certificate of the Governor. He demanded time to put in counter affidavits.

Mr. Noyes denied the plaintiff's right to put in counter affidavits.

The Court thought that the plaintiff had no right to put in their counter affidavits, unless new matter was set up in the affidavits of the defendants. He stated that the decision of the court yesterday was, that the plaintiff was entitled to the injunction, unless new matter was set up in the affidavits of the defendants, and that the court would hear the motion upon the facts, he would proceed immediately.

Mr. Noyes thought that according to the well-settled practice, they had no right to introduce counter affidavits, as he had set up no new matter.

His Honor remarked that he had frequently allowed new affidavits to be put in, and he thought that this liberty was, in a great manner, discretionary with the Court. But in this case he considered it not necessary, and as it was a case of great importance, and time was of value, he should deny the motion.

Mr. Clark concluded to waive his claim, and proceed with his argument.

By the Quarantine act, said he, the Commissioners are under obligations to put out the contracts at public auction to the lowest bidder, except so far as that general provision may be controlled by the clause "so far as that may be safely and properly done." Does this throw the matter entirely open to their discretion? Certainly not. It would nullify the whole intent of the provisions requiring every contract to be given to the lowest bidder at public auction.

The complaint is filed by the plaintiff, who is a taxpayer, on behalf of himself and all other tax payers, asking an injunction against the defendants, who are Commissioners appointed for the removal of the Quarantine, to restrain them from making contracts for the erection of hospitals, fences and docks, without advertising and selling them at public sale, as required by the sixth section of the act under which they are appointed. The plaintiff alleges that the defendants, in violation of said sixth section, are proceeding to put out such contracts by private agreements, without first advertising, and without putting them up at public auction. The sixth section of said act is as follows:

The contracts for the erection of each and all of the wharves, docks, offices, hospitals and warehouses, and the furnishing of the hospitals for the same, contemplated by this act, and also of the fixtures for the same, so far as it can safely and properly be done, shall be let at public auction to the lowest bidder, after having been duly advertised for one month in three daily papers in the City of New-York, in one daily paper in the County of Kings, and in one weekly paper in the County of Richmond.

We therefore claim:

First—That the language of the act is plain and explicit, requiring the contracts to "be let at public auction to the lowest bidder." The Commissioners get their authority from this act, and are to pursue it strictly. The words "so far as it can safely and properly be *done*" gives them a discretion only as to the details and mode of conducting the auction, but do not authorize them wholly to disregard the spirit of the section. Such a construction would be to leave the whole matter open to their discretion, and would render the section an absurdity.

Second—In construing this statute, the object should be to ascertain the intention of the Legislature. It evidently was to secure a fair competition for the contracts after due public notice, and to prevent the Commissioners from giving them to favorites, or speculating in them as they otherwise might do. A similar provision is found in the charter of the City of New-York, and its object was to close the door against favoritism, fraud and private speculation, and thus to secure the public rights.

Third—If this construction of the sixth section be correct, then the Commissioners are proceeding in palpable violation of its provisions, to put out the contracts without the requisite notice or auction, and should be restrained. No injury can accrue from requiring a strict compliance with the statute, but much harm may arise from the loose course they have adopted.

Fourth—The Commissioners are also violating the twenty-first section of the act, which requires them to "provide *temporary* accommodations upon or near Sandy Hook." They are not authorized to provide such accommodations elsewhere, yet they propose, and unless restrained will, make their contracts for such accommodations at Seguine's Point, which is about two miles from Sandy Hook.

This is a statute creating new officers and conferring special powers, and should be construed strictly.

Fifth—It is the well settled law in this district, that any tax payer may commence an action on behalf of himself and all other tax payers, to restrain public officers from committing an act which will work mischief to himself and those for whom he prosecutes. Adriance vs. The Mayor, &c., 1 Barb. 16; Christopher, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., 12 Barb. 567; Milhau vs. Sharpe, 15 Barb. 193; De Baum & Taisle vs. Mayor, &c., 16 Barb. 202; Stuyvesant vs. Pearsall, 15 Barb. 244; Roosevelt vs. Varnum, 13 How. P. R. 469; Shepard vs. Wood, 18 How. P. R., 50; Wood vs. Draper and others. Justice Davies' opinion.

In any aspect of this case, the plaintiff is entitled to the relief demanded, and the defendants should be restrained during the pendency of this action.

Mr. Noyes presented the certificate from the Governor, and continued as follows:

The first question is whether *a general tax payer of the State at large*, can maintain an action against the officers appointed by the Executive, to restrain them, by injunction, from performing their assigned duties. A tax payer of a municipal corporation may, in cases where the property of the city is in danger, under numerous decisions of this district, procure an injunction; but further than this no court has allowed a tax payer to proceed, though we were in the midst of a rain of injunctions. There are, however, remedies provided;—the officer may be indicted and removed for malfeasance. The consequence of allowing such a suit would be to allow any State tax payer, who contributed the sum of ten cents to the State Treasury, to interfere with every performance of the duties of officers which did not meet his opinion of being properly conducted.

Judge Clerke—What is the principle of the case cited? Is it not that the complainant has an interest in the pecuniary affairs of that body to which he pays taxes?

Mr. Noyes—No, Sir. A tax payer in a city is a member of what may be called a quasi private corporation with limited powers. Shall officers of the executive arm of the government, or any other executive persons have such the private suits, in a civil Court, prosecuted against in the name of the [illegible] leading to the [illegible] of every [illegible] Hall in example? Now does this relate under the sections of the Code applicable thereto.

Here followed some rather humorous [illegible] which can hardly be digested by the [illegible] man. Whether the location on Staten Island, within ten miles of Sandy Hook, was within the bounds prescribed by the act, they (the Judge) thought at quite a long Sandy Hook.

Mr. Noyes proceeded to speak upon the other questions presented. All the positions drawn by counsel in reference to Quarantine, and any grievance to that alone. The eighth section, however, shows that, under discretion is left with the Commissioners. The time spent in advertising, making the contracts, &c., would have occasioned so much loss that the public health would have been imperiled before the evil, which it was attempted to arrest, would have been upon us. It was for this reason that the law provides that discretion should be given to the Commissioners. Discretionary powers in regard to the temporary buildings.

Mr. Clark followed in reply, but urged no new points. He considered the direction to advertise as obligatory, and binding on all the contracts, whether for the permanent or the temporary buildings.

His Honor took the papers and will render his decision at the earliest possible moment.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—May 21.

Before Hon. Justice Roseboth.

THE BOWEN AND MCNAMEE LIBEL SUIT—MOTION TO DISMISS THE COMPLAINT.

R. G. Fowles vs. Henry C. Bowen, of the firm of Bowen & McNamee.—This case was continued yesterday morning. The evidence was mostly documentary. Mr. Andrews for the defendant.

Mr. Emmet was called to prove that a Mr. Nicholas Carter is now in Europe.

After some discussion Mr. O'Conor read the deposition of Mr. Carter, by which it appeared that Mr. Carter became acquainted with the plaintiff through a letter from Cork, Ireland, and that he (Carter) introduced him to Messrs Stewart, in whose employ he remained for about a year and a half, and then went to the employ of Bowen & McNamee. He remained there some time, and Carter called on the firm to ascertain if he would be warranted in giving Fowles letters of recommendation to his friends in Cincinnati. Bowen & McNamee both stated that he, Carter, would be justified in giving such letters, as the conduct of Fowles had been perfectly satisfactory while he was in their employ.

David M. Mellis was called to prove that Henry L. Stone was a member of the firm of Bowen & McNamee in 1851, but he did not know his handwriting, or that of Mr. Bowen.

When the plaintiff rested, Mr. Evarts moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that sufficient evidence had not been produced to sustain the charge. He spoke at some length, commenting upon the evidence, and attempting to show that whatever was said by Mr. Bowen, was merely what, as an honorable business man, he was bound to say, and that unless special malice were shown, could not be considered libelous. This he denied had been done, and, therefore, the plaintiff had failed to sustain his case.

Mr. O'Conor replied, also at length, claiming that the language was prima facie libelous, and of the most intense kind; that the evidence was sufficient to infer malice, at least to warrant its going to the Jury. They had a right to infer malice from the fact that Mr. Bowen did not believe the statement made in regard to the plaintiff, as was proved by his giving a letter of recommendation to the plaintiff.

Mr. Evarts replied, claiming that the just inference was that the first letter was given in good nature or carelessness, and that when the defendant found mischief was likely to grow out of it, he stated the real facts of the case, as in honor he was bound to do.

His Honor remarked that it was no part of his purpose, nor would it be suitable for him to say whether the words, with the previous case of the defendants, were libelous. That was to be left for the Jury. He was simply to say whether the case was such as would make it the duty to submit the facts to the Jury—leaving the counsel to give their views, and the Jury to decide, on those facts. He would only speak of the words as actionable in themselves, and say that he was of the opinion that there were questions of fact which would render it best to submit the whole case to the Jury. He should assume that the communication was a privileged communication. But this communication was inconsistent with the previous action of the defendant, and it was for the Jury to reconcile the two. It was, therefore, impossible for the Court to decide that there was nothing for the Jury to decide upon, with the motion.

[illegible] in favor, and could be at any time discharged [illegible] person attempting to applaud, he should exercise his power in punishing for contempt. That he knew of no greater insult which could be offered to the Court, than such demonstrations. The Court then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roseboth.

DECISIONS.

Ross vs. Andrews & Denton.—Bill of exceptions settled.

Young et al vs. Bushnell.—Motion denied, with $7 costs, to abide event, with leave to renew motion on sufficient papers.

Turn vs. Turn.—Unless the costs are adjusted, and $50 in addition are paid within five days after service of order to be entered herein, then on an affidavit of such service of such order, and of a return to the [illegible] and the papers before the Court on this motion, an attachment may issue.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—May 21.

Before Judge Rudy.

DECISIONS.

Alexander Stuart vs. Alanson Marsh.—Judgment for the plaintiff on demurrer, with liberty to defendant to answer within twenty days, on payment of costs.

Richard Harrington vs. L. L. Lombard.—Judgment opened so far as to enable defendant to interpose his defence. Judgment to stand as security, &c.

P. F. Renard vs. Wm. H. Blakefield.—Referred to Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.

Joseph E. Isaac vs. Walter Gorham.—Motion denied, with $7 costs, to abide event.

E. R. Hallam vs. Isaac Rys.—Motion denied.

The Worth-street Murder—Dorsey Convicted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the City Judge.

The trial of Dorsey, the negro charged with killing the girl Hopkins, in Worth street on the 10th March last, was resumed yesterday morning. A murder trial is surcharged with interest for half the idle people of the City. Consequently the Court-room was so closely packed with anxious spectators, that ingress or egress was next to an impossibility.

The prisoner was directed to put on the blue coat found in his room. The Jury examined it, and found on the shirt traces of blood. Mr. Woodruff, the junior counsel for the prisoner, addressed the Jury, objecting principally to circumstantial evidence. Mr. Busted followed. He argued that the deceased might have committed suicide, or that the other colored man, Wilson, whose room adjoined that occupied by Dorsey, might have been the murderer. Or, if the prisoner could be shown, beyond all doubt, to be the murderer, still it was proved that he was intoxicated at the time, and was not fully amenable to justice for the heinous crime of murder. If the Jury should so conclude, they might find him guilty of manslaughter.

The District-Attorney addressed the Jury on behalf of the people, reviewing the evidence of the witnesses, at length. At the close of Mr. Hall's speech, Mr. Busted requested the Court to charge the Jury on the following points:

1. Wilson was a bad man, as the officers of the Ward had often arrested him on suspicion of various crimes.

2. That in a case depending on circumstantial evidence, all the circumstances of the case, constituting links in the chain necessary to convict, must be as fully proved as though each circumstance were the sole issue in the case.

3. The whole of the circumstances, when put together, must establish beyond all doubt the guilt of the prisoner.

4. It is not enough that the circumstances are consistent with guilt; they must be inconsistent with innocence and exclude every other hypothesis than that of guilt.

5. That while intoxication may be under circumstances no excuse for a criminal act, yet if the Jury believe, as the public prosecutor insists, that the prisoner was intoxicated at the time of going to bed on the night of the homicide, they have the right to consider the circumstance as repelling or disproving the idea of cunning or ingenuity on his part in shaking off evidence or concealing the traces of his guilt.

6. That if the Jury believe, as the public prosecutor insists, that the prisoner was intoxicated on going to bed on the night of the homicide, they have the right, and are bound to consider whether that circumstance would not enable the author of the crime to surround the prisoner with suspicious facts or appearances of guilt, and put upon or about the prisoner indications of guilt, which if the prisoner had been perfectly sober could not have been done. In other words, if the real author of the murder may not have taken advantage of the prisoner's intoxication to draw off suspicion from himself and fasten it on the prisoner.

7. That it is for the Jury to say how far the prisoner's intoxication, if it existed, would have rendered it impossible for him to have committed the murder without detection in the act of leaving therein behind him, pointing home guilt to him.

The Judge then charged the Jury. He bade them remember that on their verdict depended life or death of the prisoner. There could be no compromise for the minor offence of manslaughter, and if there were reasonable doubts, he would give the accused the benefit of the doubt. In doubt he would not pronounce a conviction of his guilt, they must be satisfied that the testimony adduced excluded the idea of his innocence.

The Judge then reviewed in detail the evidence of the police officers. He was very strong against the witnesses, but still left room for doubt, from what were called corroborating circumstances. There was the testimony of the Barrett sisters, Mrs. Hall and Green, that the every appearance and conduct of the offender, on coming for defence, had proved that Wilson stood a more guilty light than Dorsey,—but such was not the fact. Dorsey's own witnesses testified that Wilson was at home for nearly a week after the affair, whereas Dorsey did not come in till about one hour after. In regard to Dorsey's intoxication, Wilson proved that he was strong enough to enter his Children's room, get down a conversation and carry directions as to where the light was put out. He also saw Dorsey with a black handkerchief, which resembled that found on the place, and the blade had "nicked" in it, exactly the point, and similar things in the blade of the razor shown in Court, and the witness's parentage entitled to his having threatened revenge on a woman.

If the non-presence of mind to quibble the question of motive. The motive was hatred from the act. Though the evidence was only circumstantial, it was as strong as a case of circumstantial evidence as was ever presented to a Court of Justice.

Another theory of the defence was, that the woman had committed suicide. If she had, then, after cutting her throat in two places, either wound being sufficient to produce death, she must have thrown the blade of the razor on the roof of the house, repassed Dorsey's window, have passed the room, marked with blood, in his overcoat pocket, and have lain down to die. If the Jury thought that the testimony was in favor of the supposition that she had committed suicide, they would acquit the prisoner; if they thought that the testimony bore more strongly against Wilson than against Dorsey, they would acquit the latter; but if they had no doubt of the guilt of Dorsey, it was their duty to convict him.

Mr. Busted excepted to that portion of the charge which stated that the motive of the accused was not to be taken into consideration.

The Jury retired, and were absent half an hour. On returning into Court, they found the prisoner Guilty.

On application of his counsel, his sentence was postponed till Saturday. The Court then adjourned.

THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Osborne and Flanagan.

There was a large attendance in this Court yesterday. During the morning thirty-eight persons were arraigned upon charges of misdemeanor. Many of the assault and battery cases were disposed of by the magistrates finding the defendants guilty and suspending sentences. The following were punished for their offences by incarceration in the City Prison and confinement in the penal institution, at Blackwell's Island:

John Cooper, for stealing a pair of boots worth seven dollars from Jacob McLean, No. 143 Varick-street, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. John is said to be an old offender, and received the full penalty for his crime.

Maurice Delaney, for stealing a pound of sugar worth eleven cents, from the possession of Roderick Reynolds, of the Schooner *Joseph W. Webster*, lying at Pier No. 2 East River, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Ellen Agnew, for stealing wearing apparel, worth $2 50, from Anna Connor and Ellen Fritz, of No. 73 Duane street, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Catherine E. Bloom, for stealing a $2 bank note from Susan Eichberg, of No. 4 Jefferson-street, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

Luke Lahey, for striking John Burns in the face with a stone, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Jeremiah Eldridge was found guilty of assault and battery on Carson Bloomer, clerk in a grocery and liquor store, corner of Greenwich and Robinson streets, on the night of the 15th inst. He quarrelled with Bloomer, who refused him liquor. He then went into the street, picked up a stone, and threw it at Bloomer, striking him in the head, and knocking him senseless to the floor. Eldridge was remanded to the City Prison for the present.

Conrad Gladden was fined five dollars for assaulting and beating his wife, Elizabeth Gladden, and committed to the City Prison in default of payment.

John Sweeny, a boy, was found guilty of stealing a decanter of brandy, and bank notes and silver coin, all of the value of five dollars, from James Dowling, No. 208 [illegible] avenue. He was sentenced to the House of Refuge.

James Kelly, for stealing three mantillas of the value of $7 50, from Joanna Nughent, of No. 43 Catharine-street, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

[illegible] was sentenced twenty days to the City Prison for [illegible] Johnston, of No. 207 [illegible]

[illegible] Bent, of No. 183 [illegible] of petit larceny, was sentenced to the City Prison for sixty days.

John Murray and John [illegible] were sentenced to the City Prison for sixty days, for an assault and battery on Jeremiah Beasley. McNamee was also convicted and fined $10 for assaulting George Morgan. He expressed to the City Prison to remain until the fine is paid.

On Monday last, Wm. F. Allen, mate on board the schooner *Wm. Woodbury*, fell overboard, and was drowned in the Rondout Creek. The unfortunate man was a resident of Fremont, Me., where he had a wife and child.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for N.Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 21, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet, yet steady. Sales, 25 pkgs at [illegible] for Pots, [illegible] for Pearls.

BREADSTUFFS—The market [illegible] Sales, 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour [illegible]; Rye [illegible]; Barley [illegible]; Barley Malt [illegible]; Oats [illegible];

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1857.

Five Thousand Dollars Reward!

The Proprietors of the New-York Times hereby offer a reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to any person or persons who will furnish them information which shall lead to the detection and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Dr. Harvey Burdell.

The Proprietors of the Times are prompted to this course by a profound conviction that the regular authorities of the City and State cannot be relied on for such action as the interests of the people demand at their hands, and that the Public Press will in this instance, as in many others, be found the truest representative and most faithful guardian of the Public welfare. The action thus far taken by the officers of the law has signally revealed their utter incompetency and inability to prosecute such an inquiry as it should be carried on. The parties indicted for the crime have been acquitted by a Jury, and all further efforts to trace it to its author seem to have been abandoned. The Mayor of the City alleges that he has no power to offer a reward for the discovery of the murderer. The Police and other municipal authorities seem to be too much engrossed in disgraceful struggles for power and patronage, to be able to give the requisite degree of attention to the protection of the lives of our citizens; and the Governor of the State has thus far given no indication of a purpose to exercise the power with which he is clothed to promote the ends of justice in this particular instance.

Under these circumstances, unless some action is taken by our citizens, this most horrible and atrocious crime is likely to pass unpunished;—our City must bear the reproach of permitting the most horrible atrocities to be perpetrated with entire impunity; the hundreds and thousands of abandoned ruffians who abound in all large cities are to learn, that any citizen may be assassinated in the most open manner, in his own room, surrounded by the inmates of his own house, in a street every foot of which is occupied by dwellings, at an hour when the utmost silence prevails, and when any unusual noise would be the most likely to attract attention;—and that in spite of all these circumstances the assassin may continue to mingle with the mass of the community, and escape all suspicion of his atrocious guilt. It is the duty of all good citizens, who set a proper value upon the security of life and of property, and who feel any interest in the execution of justice and the prevention of crime, as well as any concern for the honor and reputation of the City, to do everything in their power to prevent such results.

The Proprietors of the Times are disposed, in the absence of proper efforts in other quarters, to take the lead in such a movement; and they accordingly offer the above reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for such information, to be communicated to them in writing, as shall lead to the development of this mystery, and the detection, conviction, and punishment of the parties guilty of this murder. If any doubt shall arise as to the rightful claimant, the money will be paid upon the written award of a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District.

The Proprietors of the Times reserve the right of withdrawing this offer whenever the authorities of the City or State shall take proper action calculated to accomplish the same result; and upon so doing they will, if requested by the parties, hand over to the said authorities whatever information may be elicited by this notice.

If any parties who may communicate information on this subject, desire that the fact of their having done so should be kept secret, their names will not be disclosed, without their consent. All communications in response to this offer, should be addressed, in sealed envelopes, marked "Private and Confidential," to the "Editor of the New-York Daily Times."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Niagara's* mails from Boston reached this City last evening. Our London and Paris correspondence will be found to contain much additional news of interest. The dispute between this country and New-Granada is attracting great attention in Europe, and our position in the controversy is regarded by the French and English press as eminently just and proper, though opinions differ as to the means which should be adopted to obtain redress. We have received some more definite and circumstantial details respecting the French Mission to China. The appointment of Baron Gros as Extraordinary Commissioner, is officially announced. He is to demand a fresh treaty of commerce and reparation for the murder of the Abbe Chapdelaine. In the debate in the House of Commons on the address, in answer to the speech from the throne, Lord Palmerston made an exposition of his future policy. His speech, which we publish elsewhere, will be read with interest as it alludes to the leading political questions of the day. It is again reported, and with some show of authority, that the Spanish-Mexican difficulty is in a fair way of arrangement.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesterday at their new office, No. 88 White-street, and dismissed Mr. Matsell for insubordination, and appointed Daniel Carpenter, ex-Captain of the Fifth District, Deputy Superintendent in his stead. Mr. Matsell will be called upon to-day to surrender the books, papers, and other appurtenances of his office to Mr. Carpenter. This, he will, of course, refuse to do, and then the matter will be brought before the Courts in a new shape.

The Excise Commissioners have prepared a large number of printed blank applications for licenses. Yesterday they were being actively distributed among liquor dealers, for their filling up.

In the Board of Supervisors, a bill authorizing the Police Commissioners to appoint the same number of police patrolmen as were on duty before the new law went into effect, was laid on the table. The Board would not hear it read. A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, relative to the duties and powers of the Board of Supervisors under the new act.

There was a resolution adopted in the Board of Aldermen, last evening, to appoint a Committee of five to consider the propriety of forming a Municipal Day and Night Watch, independent of the State authority and control, and under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Mayor and Commonality of the City. A preamble and resolution proposing to give the Metropolitan Police Commissioners control of the station-houses and appurtenances, was presented by Alderman Owens, but the Board refused to hear them read. A resolution directing the Committee on Arts and Sciences to procure a portrait of George W. Matsell, to be hung up in the Governor's Room, was referred to that Committee. A communication was received from the Chief Engineer, asking for seventy-five thousand feet of hose.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, Councilman McCarill offered a resolution to investigate into the accounts of various Departments of the City Government. It was laid over. The Board adopted a resolution of inquiry into the propriety of establishing a night and day watch in accordance with the Dongan and Montgomerie Charters. Nothing else of importance was done.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Cleaning Streets met yesterday. They directed the City Inspector to proceed to the cleaning of the streets *forthwith*, which report will, doubtless, be adopted at next meeting of the Board.

The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church met yesterday in the Jane-street church. The principal business transacted was the reception of reports from the various Presbyteries relative to the proposed bases of union with the Associate Presbyterian Church. Eight Presbyteries were in favor of adopting the bases without amendment, six suggested amendments which would make them more acceptable, while seven others would accept them only on condition that certain specified sections should be amended. There is a full attendance of delegates and the probability is that their sessions will last over Sunday next.

The committee of twenty-three appointed from the Tammany Hall General Committee at their last meeting, to arrange a new plan of organization of the committee, was to have met last evening, at Tammany Hall, to agree upon their plan of government and line of future procedure. Only two members appeared. A sub-committee was to have made an important report at this meeting, but not one of the committee showed himself. What has happened, or what is going to happen?

The Eleventh Anniversary of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, was held on Wednesday at their Asylum on Staten Island. The Treasurer's report gives the receipts of the Society for the past year as $6,850 23, and disbursements $5,137 82, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $1,215 41. There are at the present time, 128 children in the Institution. During the past year 58 children have been admitted and 31 removed.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States met at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday and transacted some preliminary business.

A meeting of ship-owners and agents, called by a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, resolved yesterday against several of the laws of the late Legislature, and to coöperate with the Mayor in resisting them.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the argument was heard in the case of the injunction against the Quarantine Commissioners, restraining them from erecting any buildings at Seguine's Point. The motive for asking the injunction is that the Commissioners did not advertise for contracts for the building, as the plaintiff claims is required by the act. No decision is as yet rendered.

In the Superior Court, the case of Fowles *vs.* Bowen, of the firm of Bowen & McNamee, is still in progress. The plaintiff rested, and the defendant moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the plaintiff did not prove sufficient facts to establish his case. The motion, however, was denied, and the case will go to the Jury.

The *Habeas Corpus* case of Sarah Jane Paulding, which was to have been tried yesterday, was adjourned until to-day.

The Jury yesterday, in the case of the negro Dorsay, charged in the Court of General Sessions with the murder of the girl in Worth-street, returned a verdict of guilty. He will be sentenced for execution on Saturday.

The Police War.

The new Police Commissioners yesterday removed Mr. Matsell from the office of Deputy, to which they had before appointed him, and appointed Captain Carpenter in his place. To-day, we are informed, the new Deputy will wait upon the old one, and demand the surrender of all the books, papers, &c., appertaining to his office; and if they are not delivered up, application will be forthwith made to some proper Judicial officer for such action to compel a surrender, as is provided for in the sections which on Monday last we quoted from the Revised Statutes. There will undoubtedly be room in this case, as there is in every case, for legal quibbles, and such an exercise of professional ingenuity as may delay somewhat even the completion of so summary a process as this was designed to be. But we hope some Judge may be found who will consult the necessities of the City, and the exigency of the public good, as far at least as the technicalities of the law-books will permit. The case, however, will be relieved of some difficulties which have stood in the way of applying the same remedy to the higher class of offending officers. It might be doubted whether Mr. Draper is the legal "successor" of Mayor Wood, as the President of the Board of Police Commissioners, inasmuch as the latter held office under one law, and the former under another, so that the office, it might be urged, was not the same. But Mr. Matsell was appointed Deputy Superintendent, and Mr. Carpenter is now appointed his successor, under the same law; and if there is any force whatever in the provisions of the Revised Statutes for compelling the surrender of books and papers in such cases, it ought to become apparent here.

We trust that some judicial decision may be promptly reached by this process, not only because the public good requires it, but because the course likely to be otherwise pursued, falls with undue and unjust hardship upon the subordinate members of the Police Department. They are not in a position to know anything whatever of the legal merits of the controversy, which they are, nevertheless, called on virtually to decide. They are told by Mayor Wood that the new law is null and void, and that they must continue to obey *his* orders on penalty of immediate dismissal. On the other hand they are told by the new Board that the law is valid, and that they must *not* obey Mayor Wood's orders hereafter, under penalty of instant removal. All that they can know about the matter is, that whatever course they may decide to take is quite certain to involve their dismissal:—and as they and their families are entirely dependent upon their salaries for support, they may be excused for hesitating somewhat as to the choice they may be driven to make. It is not just or right, that they should be placed in such a position. The question of authority is one which should be settled by, or for, their Superiors in office: and until it is so settled the rank and file of the Department should not be required to take part in the controversy.

We have already expressed our own conviction,—and we believe it is that of the public also,—that the conduct of Mayor Wood in this whole matter is *utterly and inexcusably wrong*. He is acting in open defiance of every dictate of law and of common sense, and is setting an example which, if generally followed, would overturn all legal restraints and plunge our Society into a condition of permanent and remediless anarchy. He claims the right to disregard and *resist by force* a plain and unmistakable law of the State which he finds upon the Statute Book,—upon the ground that he thinks it will hereafter be decided to be unconstitutional. If he may resist this law, he may resist any other law upon the same ground. And if *he* may do it, every other citizen may do it, in this and in every other case. Upon such a theory there can be no such thing as valid and binding law, until all the Courts of the State shall have passed upon the validity and constitutionality of each separate enactment. And as no case can possibly arise for the Courts to act upon until *after* some act, or attempted act, *under* each enactment, we must of necessity have, in the case of each and every law, an indefinite period of time, between the date of its enactment and the final decision of the Courts concerning it, during which there is no law whatever! This is a manifest absurdity,—contradicting common sense and the plain letter of the Constitution. That instrument declares that every law shall *take effect* at the date specified in its terms, or in default of such specification, twenty days after the date of its approval by the Governor. Mayor Wood's doctrine is that it does not take effect until the final decision of the Court of Appeals upon its validity. The Courts of law can undoubtedly correct erroneous legislation. They can *arrest* and *annul* the effect of unconstitutional enactments. But they do not *give* effect to those enactments, nor have they any right, or any chance, to interpose, until the actual operation and execution of those enactments shall have commenced. The State laws, one and all, are to be deemed valid and to be obeyed until deprived of their force by Judicial decisions. Any other theory deprives the laws of all validity except such as the Courts of law may confer upon them.

Nobody in this country has ever held the doctrine now openly announced by Mayor Wood, except the ultra and extreme nullifiers of the Fugitive Slave Law,—and even they base their resistance to law upon infinitely higher grounds than Mayor Wood. They claim the right to resist the law only when it comes in conflict with their conscientious convictions of duty. He asserts the right of resisting and annulling each and every law which he, or any body else, does not happen to approve. It was his duty, as a citizen, and especially as a high executive officer, to yield a prompt and unhesitating obedience to this law, and then take such steps as he might see fit to contest its constitutionality and validity. He would have acted thus if his conduct had been governed by regard for the public good.

What is to be the issue of this controversy it is not easy to see. But unless we are mistaken the course for the new Board to pursue is reasonably plain. The Board is authorized by law to appoint a general superintendent, two deputy superintendents and five surgeons of police, and for the City of New-York so many captains, not to exceed 40, so many sergeants, not to exceed 160, and so many police patrolmen as *may be determined upon by the Board of Supervisors* of the County of New-York;—and they cannot appoint any more. Now the Board of Supervisors has determined upon the number of patrolmen who are to act "under the jurisdiction" of the new Board; and in so doing it has distinctly recognized, as we show in another article, the *validity of the new law, and the legality of the new Board.* In so doing it has of necessity recognized the *exclusive* jurisdiction of the new Board,—for the law under which the Supervisors themselves acted, and which they must of course regard as valid, declares that the power and authority of the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge as Police Commissioners "*shall wholly cease and vest in the new Board*" from the date of its first meeting. By the action of the Supervisors themselves, therefore, there is now no Police authority in this City except that of the new Board and the *five* patrolmen whom they have assigned to it. The new Board is bound to accept this action of the Supervisors, so far as we can see, and to act accordingly. It has no right to claim authority over the old force, or to appoint any more than *five* patrolmen, unless it goes beyond the letter of the law under which it acts. And on the other hand, neither Mayor Wood, nor a single member of the old Police, has a shadow of right to exercise police authority or to draw a shilling's pay for police services. The action of the Supervisors, while it has paralyzed the new Board so far as practical efficiency is concerned, has actually taken from the Mayor the last vestige of authority for the course he is pursuing.

As things stand now, Mayor Wood is at the head of an organized force in rebellion against the laws of the State. He is setting an example of lawlessness and of reckless hostility to the peace and order of the community, which cannot fail of its legitimate and mischievous effect upon the worst class of our population. If the courts of law have any power whatever to arrest this direct and rapid tendency towards anarchy, we hope it will be exerted. If they have not, and if Mayor Wood persists in heading an open and forcible resistance to the authority of the State, we see no other alternative but to call upon the Governor to perform the duty enjoined upon him by the Constitution, as the Chief Executive Officer of the State, and "take care that the laws are faithfully executed."

The Contest in Utah.

The public are rejoiced to hear that the Administration of Mr. Buchanan has determined to meet the issue tendered the Federal Government by Brigham Young and his deluded followers. A large force—we are advised from Washington—is ordered to Utah. We trust the announcement is correct, but would like some more definite information as to the contemplated movement. *How* large a force is ordered to the Plains? From whence is it to be drawn, and when will it march? If the movement is a fixed fact, and if it is intended to be executed this season, there should be some official promulgation of the purpose in Army orders. A week ago, we have reason to believe, no such movement was contemplated at present. At that date all the available troops were, by recent orders, disposed for other service during the ensuing Summer. Have these orders been countermanded? This Utah question is an earnest one; the necessity for prompt action by the Government is imminent, and public sentiment will not and ought not to sleep until something is *done*, and not merely promised.

Three weeks valuable time have been wasted in the effort to induce Major McCulloch to take the Governorship of Utah after he had signified his unwillingness to accept the place by declining it. And now the President waits again the decision of some mysterious individual in Indiana—whose name is not to be told—as to whether he will undertake to govern the Saints. Surely there can be no difficulty in obtaining a competent man to fill this place if a military force is to accompany him, however much objection the place-hunters might have to essaying a contest with Brigham Young unsupported by such auxiliaries. It is sincerely to be hoped that some one may be selected immediately who is expected to accept, and that we may thus receive practical evidence that Mormon treason is to be punished and repressed. The cold Spring weather, fortunately for this occasion, has kept the grass upon the plains back at least a fortnight, so as to make the movement of troops across them practicable, that much later than usual.

Evidences are not wanting to show that Young contemplates an attempt to make good his oft-repeated declaration that he would maintain his rule in Utah, despite the General Government. He has long required every man of his flock to be provided with arms, and during the last few months has taken special pains to enroll the militia and subject them to the thorough drill necessary to fit them for actual service. Against whom is all this preparation? Certainly not a foreign enemy, for against such the mountains and the desert afford him the surest protection: and the Indians of the Plains never attack a settlement one-hundreth part so strong as the Mormon City. And what means the recent calling into Salt Lake City of the faithful from San Bernardino, and all the other Mormon settlements, some of them hundreds of miles distant? Our judgment is greatly at fault if the sequel does not show that these movements look to an armed resistance of the Federal authority, in which Brigham Young is even now attempting to secure the aid of savage allies during his "pleasure trip" into the Indian Country. The fact that these rebels have become so bold in their treason, makes it doubly important that the issue with them should be met without further delay.

Salt Lake City, proper, does not contain probably more than ten or twelve thousand inhabitants, the larger portion of the "Saints" being scattered over the plain in a chain of small settlements, extending for hundreds of miles in either direction. The City itself covers an area of about six miles square, being divided into Wards, each occupying an isolated position, as though it were a separate and distinct town. Each of these sub-divisions is built in the form of a hollow square, on the outer edge of which are ranged the dwellings of the settlers. This plan of construction was adopted when the community of "Saints" was feeble in numbers, the better to resist attacks of hostile tribes of Indians; and being found well adapted to the peculiarities of the people and their religious and social life, no change is made now in the days of their prosperity. It will be seen from this statement, that the city is peculiarly exposed to organized attack by a strong body of disciplined troops, should it be found necessary to proceed to extremities.

Street Splendors.

The *Journal of Commerce*, yesterday, published an account of many of the public and private edifices now in process of erection in various parts of the City, among which are churches, warehouses, stores, banking-houses, insurance offices, and private dwellings; they are in every conceivable, and some, of inconceivable styles,—Gothic, Greek, Roman, Lombardic, Elizabethan and Saracenic,—and composed of every conceivable material,—brick marble, iron, free-stone and granite. Among them are edifices of the very first class, of great cost and unequaled elegance. Although the *Journal's* catalogue does not include all the City improvements now going forward, yet the estimated cost of those it enumerated, amounts to the very large sum of six millions of dollars. But, to this enormous private expenditure for City improvements might be added the two millions of dollars to be expended upon the new City Hall, and the annual outlay of one hundred thousand dollars a year in improving the Central Park; and the cost of the new Croton reservoir. There will still be a wide margin left for other City improvements, such as new docks and piers, and an immense number of small buildings for the accommodation of the growing commerce of the port, so that the prospective annual expenditure for building purposes cannot fall much short of ten millions of dollars in this metropolis alone.

The *Journal* questions whether we are not building beyond our means, and fears that we are running ahead rather too fast. But there is very little cause for apprehension of ill consequences from our extravagancies in building. These are not the kind of splendors which bring ruin and commercial disaster upon a community. The greater part of the material used in erecting new buildings is of home production, and all the money expended for labor, which is a very considerable portion of the cost in all architectural undertakings, remains at home and increases the general prosperity. All the marble, free-stone, and the granite, come out of our own quarries, the bricks are made of our own clay, the greater part of the iron comes from our own mines, the timber comes out of our own forests, and the glass and the paints which are used in decorating these buildings are of our own manufacture; while they give employment to our own mechanics and artists, and lead to the development of the inventive genius of our people. There is no form of public or private extravagance that is so little to be deprecated as that which exhibits itself in building. The individual may be ruined by building beyond his means, but the community is not injured by his extravagance. For the ten millions of dollars spent in the erection of splendid buildings we shall have something to show for generations to come. The churches, stores, and private dwellings will be permanent conveniences for centuries, and remain as monuments of the intelligence and enterprise of the age. But the millions that we expend yearly for foreign frippery add nothing whatever to the national wealth. A tithe of what we pay for French finery, for laces, embroideries, and tinsel ornaments, which have no substantial value, would more than defray the cost of all of our public buildings, and convert our Metropolis into a City of palaces. Although there appears to be a recklessness of extravagance in the present style of architecture in both private and public buildings, we do not think there is any danger of a commercial revulsion being caused by excesses in this direction.

Nearly all the buildings now in process of erection are of an imposing character and highly ornamental in their appearance. On the front of one [illegible] alone there [illegible] more ornamental [illegible] than could have been found in the [illegible] and, if placed tog[illegible] ranged so that they [illegible] together, they would, by them[illegible] a magnificent spectacle of architectu[illegible]. These splendid additions [illegible] will greatly increase the beauty [illegible] of our City, and render it [illegible] entitled to its appellation of the [illegible] City. Broadway is rapidly becoming [illegible], and it will not be many years [illegible] the entire extent of that great thoroughfare, from Union-square to the Battery, will present a succession of superb façades of marble and free-stone.

The Board of Supervisors Endorsing the New Police Law.—It is worthy of notice that the Board of Supervisors has distinctly and practically recognised the validity of the law creating the Metropolitan Police Commission. At its last Monday's meeting the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, By the sixth section of the act passed April 15, 1857, entitled an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the Government thereof, the Board of Supervisors are authorized to increase or decrease the number of patrolmen for this County, who are to act under the jurisdiction of the Board of Commissioners thereby created; and whereas, the constitutionality of this law is in the course of being decided by the Courts; and whereas, the peace and good government of this City demand that no patrol force shall be organized by the Commissioners appointed under the said act of April 15, 1857, until a final decision is obtained as to their legal and constitutional rights to act as such; therefore, be it

Resolved, That until the further action of the Board of Supervisors, *the quota of patrolmen for this County allowed to the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan District shall be five men, and no more.*

Here the Supervisors, in the clearest and most explicit language, "allow to the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan District" a certain number of patrolmen for this County. *Where do they obtain their authority for so doing?* There is but one law on the Statute Book which gives them the slightest power or right to take any such action:—and that is the law creating this new Board. Indeed their own preamble cites this law, and bases upon *its* authority the action which they take. They declare that, inasmuch as *this law* authorizes them to fix the number of patrolmen who shall act under the jurisdiction of the new Board, they accordingly fix it at *five*. They thus acknowledge the *validity* of the law by exercising power which it confers; and they recognize the new Board of Police Commissioners, as having a legal existence, by placing a certain number of men "*under their jurisdiction.*" What that number may be, is a matter of not the slightest importance at this stage of the controversy. The "allowance" of *five* is just as thorough and as complete a recognition of the new law as would be the allowance of five thousand.

It is true the Supervisors at the same time declared:

"That nothing in these resolutions shall be construed to interfere with the municipal police as organized and existing under laws passed previous to the year 1857."

But this amounts to nothing whatever. It may possibly stand as a protest against the law recognized,—but it cannot vitiate that recognition, nor in the least impair the effect and operation of the law under which their previous action was taken. It is *that law* which "interferes with the municipal police" by *repealing* the "laws passed previous to the year 1857;" and as the Supervisors have performed the duties which it enjoins upon them in connection with the new police, they have nothing further to do with the law in any shape. Their opinions, or protests, are of not the slightest consequence. The law imposed certain duties upon them, and these they have performed. There their agency in the matter ends.

The Grand Duke Constantine's Visit to England.—The first Russian Monarch that paid England the compliment of a personal visit went there to learn the unkingly art of ship-building, and it is quite natural that the descendant of that imperial mechanic, who, in spite of his low tastes, happens to be the only one of the race to whom the term Great has been applied, should regard England as the most eligible place to gain an insight into the mysteries of naval architecture. It is quite natural, too, that Englishmen should themselves imagine when a descendant of Peter the Great visits them, that he comes with the purpose of looking at the Dock Yards, rather than to visit the Queen at Windsor. We are not surprised, therefore, that the London *Times* should throw out the hint that the Grand Duke Constantine's intended visit was for the sole purpose of making a surreptitious survey of the ship-yards and arsenals of England. The Grand Duke is the high Admiral of the Russian Navy, and is said to be something of a sailor, though he certainly let slip the finest opportunity that Russia has ever enjoyed of trying the strength of her navy, since she possessed one; and it will be of little use for him to learn the art of building men-of-war if the only use they are to be put to is to sink them to prevent the enemy from coming into port and destroying them.

If Russia is still determined to nurse the chimera of a navy, she knows where ships can be obtained ready built at her hands, and Admiral Constantine knows, too, that some of the finest vessels in the Imperial Navy were constructed in New-York, where he might learn all that he can desire to know of the art, and be heartily welcome; and save himself from the trouble of ceremonious visits to the English dock yards. Fortunately for him, he will arrive in London about the same time that our noble steam frigate *Niagara* arrives in the Thames, and as there are on board of her two officers of the Russian Navy they will doubtless direct the attention of their Imperial master to her superior model. If he has half the energy of his great ancestor, and has a real design of placing the marine of Russia on a par with that of England and France, he will extend his journey Westward, and take a look at our method of creating a navy.

An Elder's Testimony.—Lest any should think the accounts of Mormon outrage detailed by our Salt Lake Correspondent exaggerated, we refer to the following extract of a sermon delivered on the 11th March by Elder Orson Hyde, and published in the Deseret *News*:

"No man or woman among us, not of our faith, that behaves himself and violates not our laws and regulations, has any occasion to fear molestation. But if he or she do violate them and will not desist, *I cannot vouch for his safety*, member of our church or not; *neither can I insure his house to stand.*"

Here evidently is the justification for the [illegible] detailed by our correspondent [illegible] to justify [illegible] facts. If the sojourner at Salt Lake "violates our laws and regulations," he must expect to have his house burned, or suffer [illegible] penalty. What "laws and regulations," pray?—and whence derived? [illegible] And how is it proposed to enforce these laws? By the Courts? They have been suppressed by armed ruffians in open day, to bring whom to justice for so flagrant an outrage not an effort is made: the penalties of which Elder Hyde speaks, are to be exacted by mob violence or secret assassination. His language is capable of no other construction, and the facts give vivid illustration of this interpretation. We have only to add in this connection, that the failure to receive by the mail train recently arrived at Independence, confirmation of the reports of violence, in no degree impairs confidence in them,—for it must be remembered that the mail contract is now in the hands of the Mormons, who are not likely to give publicity to anything calculated to excite prejudice here against their people.

Discouraging for Sugar-Consumers.—In addition to the alarming intelligence of short crops from the sugar-producing Islands, and the monopolizing operations of sugar speculators in all parts of the globe where sugar is to be found, we have the still further discouraging news that the French *Crédit Mobilier* is about to purchase up all the best sugar-estates in the Island of Cuba. If that mammoth Company should succeed in getting possession of the sugar-plantations of the "Queen of the Antilles," we may as well give up all hope of ever again returning to the days of cheap sugar, and it would be as well for every housekeeper to see where a teaspoonful of sweetening can be dispensed with. We must eat less cake, fewer preserves, give our children fewer candies, take our pills without sugar-coats, eat our strawberries *au naturel*, and drink our tea, as the Chinese do, without sweetening. It would require a very moderate degree of economy in the use of sugar by our housekeepers to bring down the price of the article in spite of short crops, speculators, and the *Credit Mobilier*. And we are not sure that the general health of our people would not be improved by the change. We are, beyond question, the greatest sugar-consumers in the world, and many of our diseases may be attributed to too free a use of sweet food. Let there be an attempt made to bring about a moderate reformation in this respect. It will be certain to have a good financial effect if none other.

Dukes and Democrats.—The great exhibition of works of art in Manchester, which is now the most prominent topic of comment in the English papers, is composed of the finest specimens of art culled from all the great private collections in the Kingdom. Among the contributors to the exhibition we notice the names of five Dukes, and a great number of Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, Lords, Baronets, and so on. Many of these works that have been so liberally loaned for the benefit of the people are beyond price; many of them are heir-looms and family portraits which money could not purchase. In this country collections of pictures are very rare, and there are but few which artists would consider worth studying. But there is in this City an exceedingly valuable collection of paintings of modern European artists, belonging to a gentleman who will not permit any one but the members of his own family to look at them. Young artists who have never been abroad and who have a strong desire to study some of the works of the great modern masters, have made frequent appeals to the owner of this collection of art treasures for the privilege of viewing them, in vain; they are shut out from all the world except their wealthy owner. Every man has a right to do what he likes with his own property, and, if the possessor of a large fortune chooses to pay an enormous sum for one of Turner's finest landscapes, and then put it in his grate, or shut it up in a darkened parlor, who shall say him nay? Every man's house is his castle, and he has just as good a right to keep amateurs and artists from looking at his pictures as he has to keep out impertinent intruders of any kind. We do not desire that the domestic privacy of any man shall be invaded, on any pretext; but, in reading the list of the names of noble Dukes who had freely sent their art treasures to the Manchester Exhibition, we could not help thinking of the different spirit manifested by them from that shown by our own Democratic owner of similar works.

Two Ways of Looking at the Same Subject.—The Louisville *Journal*, in alluding to the offer of a reward for the discovery of the murder of Doctor Burdell, by the Daily Times, concludes that "it is a first-rate advertisement;" but the Louisville *Courier* looks upon the matter in a rather different light, and winds up a most commendable article on the recent outrage by the mob of Louisville with the following remarks:

"The Press is the conservator of the rights of the people, and must not shrink from its duties. These duties should be discharged fully and faithfully, with the direct object of promoting the welfare of the State and of the city. We are ready to do our part in these solemn responsibilities. The public Press should everywhere feel its important bearing upon society. A few months since the London Times set a notable example of the watchful care that should attend the suffering British troops upon a foreign soil, and by its deeds roused the Government to imitate the good example. And now, while we write, the New-York Times, after vainly struggling day after day to get the City and State authorities to offer a reward for the detection of the murderer of a citizen in his own dwelling, have themselves stepped forward and offered five thousand dollars reward for any information that may lead to the detection and conviction of the murderer. The press of Louisville has equally as grave responsibilities thrown upon its shoulders. We hope and believe that all its members will prove true to the trust and faithful to duty."

We alluded yesterday to the conservative tone of the *Journal* in reference to the murder of the four negroes by the mob at Louisville, but we are very happy to find that all the papers of that city speak in the same earnest tone of condemnation of the outrage.

An Editorial Change.—Thomas Darcy Magee, Esq., the brilliant and zealous Editor of the *American Celt*, has left that paper and accepted the Editorship of a new secular journal to be published in Montreal. In his closing address he reviews at considerable length his past political career, confessing his mistakes with frankness and showing an evident determination to profit by experience. While he ardently sympathises with the cause and claims of Ireland, he now regards the Irish rebellion of 1848 as a masterpiece of absurdity, and only wishes he had been able to see it in the same light eight years ago. He is satisfied also that he committed a grave mistake in permitting himself to be drawn into a controversy with the superiors of his Church upon the subject. He has done something to disabuse the public mind of its prevalent delusions concerning the Anglo-Saxon race, and since the Know-Nothing paroxysm he rejoices that he has never become an American citizen. This country, he says, is not the place for

Irish Catholics which they fondly thought it was, and hence [illegible] who are now living in the [illegible] new homes and a new [illegible] in the West. Reviewing [illegible] the experience I have just [illegible] the existing obstacles to my [illegible] in public life in these States, [illegible] considering how [illegible] the occasion, however incorrectly, [illegible] opposition towards [illegible] recollecting that I had my foot almost on the keystone of Life's arch, and that years were beginning to count, — seeing the excellent spirit in which our most influential countrymen in Canada had invited me to go to them, I have resolved, after full consideration, and after taking the advice of many friends, to accept the invitation and go to Canada.

CONTINUATION OF WET WEATHER.—There was a [illegible] in the West yesterday [illegible] the first promising indication of day [illegible] we have had in a fortnight; but [illegible] week, and as the [illegible] of our drab-coated friends from the [illegible] was never to be productive of anything but heavy showers, we cannot reasonably hope for a dry spell under a week at the shortest.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MR. MORELLI is on his legs again, and [illegible] another performance. He [illegible] at the inflexible BRIGNOLI, and brings forth a new tenor to-night in the person of Mlle. ALBERT. The opera selected for the interesting occasion is "[illegible] Reggimento," in which Miss ALBERT [illegible] the tenor part. This is a novelty that cannot fail to attract a large and curious audience. Mad. [illegible] appears as the *Child of the Regiment*, and Mr. MORELLI as the *Sergeant*. Between the acts, the Liberty Duet from "I Puritani," will be given by Signors GASPARONI and MORELLI.

CONCERT.—Madame WILHORST gave her second concert last evening at Niblo's Saloon, to a moderately large and [illegible] audience. The programme was made up of thoroughly familiar pieces from popular operas, and was spiced with two compositions (a duo and trio) by Mr. MILLET. The latter introduced Mr. RIVARDE and Miss GELLIE to the audience—the latter an amateur of fine voice (contralto) and pleasing abilities. Mr. RIVARDE possesses a high baritone voice, and uses it with great discretion. He is a valuable acquisition to our Concert forces.

Madame WILHORST sails for Europe on the 30th. She will there perfect herself in the profession she has adopted, and with very little labor return to us a highly accomplished prima donna.

Personal.

HAZARD, the Boston defaulter, was, as has been already stated, a striking instance of the pernicious influence of the lottery system. It appears that he has drawn in the Maryland lotteries, within a few months, the whole of $[illegible],000—the whole of $14,000, and the whole of $[illegible],000, besides minor prizes. The aggregate of money paid to HAZARD is stated to have reached the extraordinary sum of $[illegible]0,000, over and above the cost of the tickets. These tickets were purchased by him through the venders in Baltimore.

A letter from St. Louis, speaking of the effect of Mr. EVERETT's address, at the inauguration of the Missouri University, says: "During the day of inauguration, one gentleman, who had before given $[illegible],000, added $[illegible],000, and another, who had given us $[illegible],000, added $[illegible],000 to our endowment. When Mr. EVERETT closed, a St. Louis millionaire, who had listened [illegible], remarked that he must be permitted to build an Observatory for us, and asked to do it at his own expense, without aid, as he was resolved to set apart $100,000 to the work."

The usual quiet of the city of Charleston, Mass., has been greatly disturbed in consequence of the sudden disappearance of Alderman EDWARD WARD. He carried on the lumber business in company with THOMAS [illegible], and it is supposed that he has taken from $15,000 to $20,000 with him, of money belonging to the firm and others, which will fall heavily on his partner. Before leaving he converted his dwelling house on Main-street, and other things into cash, leaving nothing which his creditors can get hold of.

A year or two since the hemp market, in consequence of the Russian war, was considerably excited, and a speculative movement was the consequence. One merchant in Boston, who operated extensively, found himself a loser of $60,000. The same merchant recently embarked in the sugar business, the price of which, in consequence of short crops, combinations, &c., has nearly doubled in a year, and he now finds himself a gainer of $60,000—exactly the sum he lost in the hemp speculation.

HENRY STOTE, for twenty-five years a clerk with WEBBARD & BROWNER, in Philadelphia, was detected on Tuesday in the embezzlement of property belonging to the firm. He was caught taking goods out of the store, and the theft of some thousands of dollars' worth is traced to him.

A Philadelphia paper tells the story of a family, the mother of which was found dead, from intemperance and starvation, in Twenty-Third-street, near Callowhill, and, when the Coroner entered the house he found the father beastly drunk, while a lad of 14 lay on the floor, sick of intermittent fever.

Prof. CHARLES A. DAVIES, (brother of Judge DAVIES,) formerly a member of the Faculty of West Point Military Academy, has received the appointment of Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College. The appointment of Professor of History has not been [illegible].

The Lowell *News* says that Mr. AVERY, whose connection with the murder of MARIA CORNELL made such a stir years ago, is residing in Berkshire County, where he has quietly cultivated his farm for twenty years past. His fame goes beyond the adjacent post-office.

JAMES H. HACKETT, the actor, has purchased a farm of 1,[illegible] acres in Clinton County, Illinois, on which he proposes to spend the remainder of his days. On the farm is a remarkable Indian mound, and Mr. HACKETT has named his place "Hackett's Mound."

Prof. JAMES HALL, of this State, has visited Madison, (Wis.,) accompanied by I. A. LAPHAM, of Milwaukee, to make arrangements for the Geological Survey of the State, and to make a proper distribution of the labor.

A citizen of Detroit, the other day, went out and found asleep upon a dung-hill, in the rear of his barn, two boys and two girls, of from 10 to 15 years of age. They had probably slept there all night in the open air.

It is reported that a member of Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS' Church, New-York, has contributed $30,000 to endow a professorship in the College of New-Jersey, at Princeton.

JOHN B. GOUGH has been tendered a complimentary testimonial by citizens of Philadelphia, to be given at the Academy of Music.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH and family propose to visit Europe during the approaching Summer.

The body of a woman was found in the Mississippi, near St. Louis, last week, and in a pocket of her dress a letter, addressed "W. T. M., Sacramento City, Cal.," in which occurred the following:

"MY DEAR WILLIAM: I now write to you for the last time. When you read this I will be no more. You have driven me to death by your last unkind and unfeeling letter. You believed the lying tongue of slander, and the false oath that was taken. One that loves you and only worships you—they have lied about me. If I was not true and devoted to you, who on this earth is? I have been a faithful and true wife, and now you have driven me on to this cold world, without any money and but few friends, and you say for me to lead the life of a fancy woman, for such was my life whilst living with you. But that I pronounce a lie, and those mean low-life women who told you so have sworn to a lie."

Obituary.

Musical readers will remember the Misses SHAW, who some years since were favorite vocalists. MARY, one of them, died recently in St. Louis of an affection of the heart; the other sisters are Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD and Mrs. HORN, both well-known in the theatrical profession. The deceased always retained her maiden name on the stage, though twice married.

Boston papers announce the death of Mr. HENRY S. MCKEAN, a civil engineer by profession, connected with the Boston Water Works several years. He has [illegible].

Mrs. [illegible] connected to the Walnut-street Theatre, [illegible].

THOMAS P. [illegible].

---

highly [illegible] several [illegible] city on [illegible].

Dr. WM. [illegible] BALFOUR, Vice-President of the [illegible] of Cincinnati last year, died at [illegible] last week.

The George Law Detained.

Wednesday was the regular day for the sailing of the steamer *George Law*. Some six hundred California passengers were on board, there being an unprecedented number of ladies and children among them, which the return of Spring has tempted to undertake a California voyage to join their husbands and fathers; but the severe easterly storm, which has not abated up to the hour fixed for departure, induced the agents to delay her sailing until to-day at noon; accordingly notice was posted at the door of the office and at the pier gate to that effect. The passengers were, however, provided with comfortable meals on board, and a large majority preferred to spend the night on the steamer to going ashore. Upon passing through the crowded saloons our reporter had the curiosity to take a partial census of the women and children. The first 21 women he came across had, in the aggregate, 38 children; two having only one, two having two, four having three, one four, one five, and one six; 21 women had a total of one hundred and five babies, little and big, from the flaxen-haired urchin of a few months, to the blossom of fifteen Summers, all mixed up in a kind of *pot-pourri*, tumbling about among the trunks and bandboxes, waddling in and out of the state-rooms, and playing hide-and-go-seek among the stanchions; one munching an orange, another nibbling at a fist-full of gingerbread; some laughing, some crying—all alive, like a meadow full of grasshoppers. Not more than half had found their berth or state-room, and the rest were either hunting for their baggage or their children. Some were contemplating the pleasures of spending the night without the needful blankets, which had been stowed away in their trunks, whilst others were relating their adventures in pursuit of a California passage-ticket under difficulties. Of this class the following persons gave our reporter a statement of their grievances, which, for the twentieth time, is now published for the benefit of travelers, who have the sense to read the newspapers:

TICKET SWINDLERS STILL ALIVE AND KICKING.

Mrs. —— with her father and mother, from New-Brunswick, arrived here from Boston, on Saturday last, with her father and mother, three children, and servant, bound to California; the lady to join her husband, and the old folks to make a home with her. The same day the lady went to No. 177 West-st., (she knew the way, having been here before,) and purchased tickets for herself, three children and servant, securing state-room 19, in which one berth was to be reserved for her mother until Monday. On that day, her father went out to find the office, but strayed into the wrong place, where an inferior berth was palmed off upon him for the one he wanted, at some $65 advance. After discovering the swindle, the lady again visited Mr. RAYMOND's office, where, by paying the additional $75, she obtained the desired berth. Subsequently, by threats of prosecution, the swindler was made to disgorge $25 of the amount extorted from her father.

Mr. SEWARD, father, mother, and two brothers, arrived from Cincinnati on Saturday at noon, and went to the Shakespeare Hotel. Having told the Clerk they were going to California, he offered to send a man to show him the ticket-office, that there might be no mistake, and on *Sunday* morning they went together down Warren-street, found a smooth-faced young man in an office, with California Ticket Office over the door, and purchased of him four tickets—two whole and two half tickets—for $600. He found the next day he had made a bad Sunday's job, having been cheated about $100, besides the wear and tear of conscience and his Sunday clothes.

Mrs. HOTHERSALL arrived from Worcester in the *Commonwealth*, yesterday noon, accompanied by her brother-in-law, Mr. CROSS, who came to see her safely on board the *George Law*, Mrs. H. being on her way to join her husband in California. They were met on the dock by a runner, who conducted Mr. CROSS to a bogus office, where $135 was extorted for a steerage berth. Her brother-in-law having left for home, supposing that all was right, the swindler then tried every means to induce the defenceless lady to leave the steamer and go to a hotel which he would show her and spend the night; but she very properly dismissed the vagabond and remained on board, making the best of her disappointment and her hard fare.

These are only a few of some fifty cases of swindling by the *George Law*.

The *George Law* left yesterday at 12, according to announcement, with about six hundred passengers, of which there were 179 ladies; of all classes and 125 children—there were under six years 75, and under 12 50. Col. WASHINGTON, the new Collector of San Francisco; S. B. WELLES, the new Post-Master and Mr. MCCORKLE, ex M. C., and Mr. B. F. GRIFFIN ex M. C. with his family, were among the passengers. Four persons who had not been sufficiently careful to note the advertised time of the sailing of the steamer were left behind, very much to their disappointment. Among these were H. P. HOLMES, of Bentonville, Ark., GEORGE MACOMBER, and JAMES JOHNSON. An old lady also, from Iowa, was too late to get on board.

Convention of the General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.

The General Synod commenced its annual session on Wednesday evening at the Jane-street Church. There were over a hundred and twenty delegates present, who represent a constituency which extends from Massachusetts to Missouri. The exercises of the evening were merely a formal organization of the body. A sermon was delivered by Rev. Prof. FINDLEY, of Westminster College, Western Pennsylvania, from the text in the 5th chapter of Ephesians, 25th, 26th and 27th verses, and the Synod adjourned to nine o'clock yesterday morning.

MORNING SESSION.

Rev. Dr. DAVID R. KERR, of Pittsburg, Penn., was chosen Moderator.

Reports were received from the Presbyteries represented—the majority being in favor of the union with the Associate Presbyterian Church, on the bases of union recommended by the Committees appointed by the Associate Reformed Synods at their meeting in Allegheny, Penn., in May, 1856. The reports were referred to a special committee to report upon as soon as possible.

An interesting letter was received from the General Assembly of Ireland.

A memorial was read in favor of a Mission to Northern India, and it, with a report on existing Foreign Missions, were laid over for discussion in the evening.

This evening was appointed for hearing a sermon [illegible] Advent of Christ," and Monday evening Rev. Dr. FORSYTH, of Newburg, N. Y., was to discourse on "The History of Presbyterianism since the Reformation;" Rev. R. D. HARPER, of Xenia, Ohio, on "The Second [illegible]."

A letter was submitted, accompanied by a draft of the Covenant of Faith, from the Reformed Presbyterian (New School) Church, which the Moderator stated was virtually an overture of union from that body.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the devotional exercises, the roll was called, and it was found that several delegates had forgotten their credentials. They were, however, admitted to seats by a unanimous vote of the Synod. The Clerk read five additional reports from Presbyteries which had not been heard from at the morning session.

The Second Presbytery of Illinois were 29 against the proposed bases of union, and 4 in favor of them. They suggested a number of amendments.

The Presbytery of Mansfield would approve of them with certain amendments, but not without.

The Presbytery of Boston could not indorse the bases without amendments.

The Presbytery of Michigan rejected them unanimously, and suggested alterations.

The First Presbytery of Ohio approved them unanimously.

Rev. J. G. BROWNE moved that the sermon on the Second Advent of Christ, which in the morning session had been appointed to be delivered by Rev. Mr. HARPER, this evening, be postponed, in consequence of Mr. HARPER's laborious work as Clerk of the Committee on Missions, to Sunday evening. This occasioned a lengthy and somewhat warm discussion, and was eventually withdrawn by the mover to save the time of the Synod. A half hour subsequent, Mr. HARPER, who had been absent and was not aware that the matter had been before the house, asked the courtesy himself. Not many at first were willing to grant it, and discussion ran high among both the clerical and lay members. Amendments and substitutes without number were offered, till at length Mr. HARPER, who said he would not have mentioned the subject had he anticipated such a commotion, asked to be excused from preaching the sermon at all, and the matter was tabled.

The Moderator (by permission of the Synod, which extended the [illegible] for the purpose) made the following appointments of Committees:

On Overtures.—Rev. Wm. Findley, John D. [illegible], Matthew McKinley; Elders A. C. Morin, James [illegible].

[illegible]—[illegible] R. Scoullar, [illegible].

On the State of Religion.—Alex. Young, S. C. Baldridge, Alex. Clements; [illegible], Samuel Johnston.

On Education.—Dr. [illegible], Elders T. M. Nevin, [illegible].

On Accounts.—[illegible] R. Scoullar, Wm. M. Graham, A. G. Jenkins; Elders Thomas McCague, Wm. Young.

On [illegible].—David Currie, J. N. Dick; Elders J. L. Craig, S. C. Purvis.

The [illegible] stated that [illegible] had tendered a copy of the *Life of Dr. John Mason* to each of the clerical members of the Synod, and moved a vote of thanks therefor. Carried.

The unfinished report of the Committee on Home Missions was read by Rev. R. D. HARPER. It recommends additional efforts to be put forth in the work of home missions, and advises that missions be established in Kansas and Nebraska. It set apart various clergymen to labor in those fields alternately—their places while so employed to be filled by the Presbyteries to which they severally belong. That portion of the report elicited much discussion. Rev. R. D. HARPER, of Xenia, Ohio, was nominated as the pioneer for the post, to be relieved in two months by Rev. ROBT. A. BROWN.

Mr. BROWN, however, declined to serve; and, after a spirited debate as to the advisability of sending missionaries thereat present, the portion that referred to Kansas and Nebraska was recommitted.

The report also advised that $7,000 be raised for the support of the Home Missions for the ensuing year.

Elder HUEY, of Philadelphia, thought that the amount should be increased at least 50 per cent.

Rev. Mr. SCOULLER, of Washington Presbytery, N. Y., hoped that the suggestion would not be acted on, as $7,000 was more than sufficient to pay all the laborers in the mission cause that they had.

Elder CARLISLE thought that more than $7,000 should be assessed, and in reply Mr. SCOULLER stated that the reason that laborers were scarce was that they were not sufficiently remunerated pecuniarily.

Other remarks followed and the resolution was finally tabled.

Mr. T. M. NEVIN moved that during the session of the Synod the first half-hour of the morning session should be occupied with devotional exercises. Adopted.

The Committee to whom was referred the Reports of the different Presbyteries on the bases of Union now in overture before the churches, stated to the Synod that they had examined such reports, and that six Presbyteries are opposed to the consummation of the union on the present bases. Eight Presbyteries are willing to unite upon the bases as they are; seven would adopt the bases with certain amendments; and six Presbyteries specify certain amendments that would render the bases more acceptable to them. The Committee, however, regarding the union of the churches as of great importance, would recommend the adoption of the bases as they are, rather than fail in the accomplishment of an object of so much interest to the Church.

After remarks had been made by many members, the report was re-committed with instructions to report the numerical votes of the several Presbyteries.

The meeting adjourned after Prayer by Rev. ALEX. YOUNG.

EVENING SESSION.

An interesting Session was held in the evening, when addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. PRESSLY, KERR, BROWN, MCCAGUE and others, giving their views on the subject of existing Foreign Missions, and the memorial in favor of a mission to Northern India was also discussed. The Synod meet again this morning at 9 o'clock.

Resisting Laws on the Allegation of their Unconstitutionality.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 14, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In one of your editorials, a few days since, I saw repeated an assertion, made over and over again by many of your countrymen, that Frenchmen and other foreign nations were unable to understand American laws and institutions.

It is not my intention to question the truth of this assertion: on the contrary, it is in the conviction of its justness that I take up my pen to address you, for, individually speaking, I must confess that American laws and institutions are as great puzzles to me as those of Sphinx of old were to the enlightened inhabitants of Thebes.

More than ever, I have become conscious of my utter ignorance in this respect by the action of some of your municipal officers in relation to certain laws passed by the Legislature in its recent session.

The representatives of the people, assembled according to the requirements of the Constitution, after due deliberation, have passed, in the name of the people, a law creating a Board of Police Commissioners.

In my ignorance (being rather slow of conception, in common with most of my countrymen, lager-bier drinking, ever-smoking Germans or *Dutchmen*, if you like it better) I supposed that such a law was a law, at least till repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper judicial tribunal. But no!

It seems that there are still higher authorities, not mentioned in the Constitution, than your Assemblies, Senates and Governors, among whom may be found Mayor WOOD, little GEORGY MATSELL, a portion of the Aldermen, Councilmen, &c., all of whom seem to have the power to defy the law and to make impossible its proper execution under the allegation of its being unconstitutional.

In old-fashioned Europe, common sense would require a law to be regarded as valid and constitutional till declared otherwise by the proper tribunal, and the Executive would be responsible for its execution; but enlightened America don't know such nonsense, you know, and I presume it would be a crime against popular sovereignty to enforce a law if anybody does not fancy it.

If I am not correct in my understanding of the word "Popular Sovereignty," please correct me, to the enlightenment of not a few of those "furriners" who inhabit your glorious country, so much ahead in everything of all the "old nations," and the rest of the world, especially as most of them may not be in possession of *Webster*, among whom may be numbered your obedient servant, who on that score, begs pardon for his indifferent English. DUTCHMAN.

Bermuda is coming to be our hot-house. The Hamilton *Bermudian*, of the 6th inst., shows that the exports this Spring amounted to 136,450 bbls. onions, 3,298 bbls. potatoes and 3,059 boxes tomatoes. Six vessels cleared for New-York during the period mentioned, taking in the aggregate, 3,259 bbls. potatoes, 2,309 boxes of tomatoes and 450 bbls. onions. These productions ripened several weeks earlier than usual. Onions were exported the 20th of April. The potato has yielded bountifully, and almost wholly free from disease. One planter's crop yielded at the rate of twenty-four barrels for every barrel planted.

THE CITY SCHOOL COMMISSION.—Governor KING having, in accordance with the act of the Legislature creating a Commission to examine the school system of this City, appointed Messrs. Charles Tracy, Thomas B. Stillman, Robert A. Adams, William H. Neilson and Charles C. Nott, as the members of such Commission, the Commissioners met at the office of Mr. NEILSON yesterday, and organized by the election, on motion of Mr. NEILSON, of THOMAS B. STILLMAN, Esq., as Chairman.

EUGENE GRELEY, one of the parties arrested for participation in the great Carpentier French Railway fraud, died suddenly, yesterday, in Eldridge-street Jail. He was only 21 years old. An inquest will be held on his remains this morning.

Reward for the Murderer of Dr. Burdell—Newspaper Enterprise.

From the Albany Express.

The publishers of the NEW-YORK MORNING TIMES, yesterday morning offered a reward of $5,000 to any person or persons who will furnish them information which shall lead to the detection and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Dr. HARVEY BURDELL.

The Proprietors of the TIMES reserve the right of withdrawing this offer whenever the authorities of the City or State shall take proper action calculated to accomplish the same result; and, upon so doing they will, if requested by the parties, hand over to the said authorities whatever information may be elicited by this notice.

If any parties who may communicate information on this subject, desire that the fact of their having done so should be kept secret, their names will not be disclosed, without their consent. All communications in response to this offer, should be addressed, in sealed envelopes, marked "Private and Confidential," "To the EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES."

This is an evidence of newspaper enterprise that will not pass unnoticed by the public. The authorities of New-York it appears cannot be relied on for such action as the interests of the people demand at their hands, and the *Public Press*, will, in this instance, as in many others, be found the truest representative and most faithful guardian of the public welfare. All honor to the men who have thus assumed to discharge a great public duty.

Letter from Gov. R. J. Walker to Dr. Webster.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 14, 1857.

President Horace Webster, New-York Free Academy—DEAR SIR: I have lately made the interesting acquaintance of many accomplished young students under your faithful charge, principally those of a debating society, which has honored me with a membership. It was my intention, before my departure, to visit the Academy in acknowledgment of courtesies from you and them, but imperative duties call me away immediately. What I have witnessed of the system of public instruction here, of which you are the distinguished head, the lovely and orderly children in the Primary Department, and upward, through the Grammar School into the Free Academy, impress me most favorably, and I shall receive in Kansas, with great pleasure, through any proper friend here, directions, any documents of which I can avail myself, in endeavoring to introduce the system into that now Territory, soon to become one of the sovereign States of the Union.

Most respectfully, your friend,

R. J. WALKER.

[illegible]

ACTION OF THE U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY IN THE TREASON CASES.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Tuesday, May 12, 1857.

Upon the opening of Judge CATO's Court this afternoon, the U. S. District Attorney, WEIR, moved for a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in all the treason trials now pending before that Court in which the United States is the prosecutor.

In making this motion, Mr. WEIR remarked that he did so by advice of the Secretary of State and acting Governor of Kansas, Hon. FREDERICK P. STANTON, and in accordance with his own belief that the General Government would approve his course, as an act calculated to restore present peace and preserve future harmony in the Territory.

Judge SMITH, of Lawrence, a member of the Kansas bar and a party interested, desired to know whether this *nolle prosequi* would include prosecutions for usurpation of office.

The District Attorney replied that he presumed it would, but that these cases could not be thus determined until the right of prosecutorship between himself as District-Attorney for the United States and Mr. NEWSOME, the Territorial District-Attorney, (which is to be argued this week,) should be decided.

This will probably be settled in a few days.

PURSUIT AND SUMMARY SHOOTING OF HORSE-THIEVES.

You will remember that we informed you of the taking away of some four horses, with saddles and bridles, from the livery stable at this place on Thursday night last. Those horses are now back again in Lecompton, though sadly the worse for wear, and the thieves, in mountain phrase, have "gone under."

We left Lecompton on Thursday, at an early hour to give chase. We first struck the trail of the thieves about four miles from this place, upon the road leading to Topeka. There were certain peculiarities in the hoof-prints, made by one of the stolen animals, which enabled us to keep upon their track. After some distance, we lost trace of them, but recovered them again at Smith's Ferry, a crossing of the Kansas, some six miles above Topeka. Here we learned certain particulars from the ferryman, whose suspicions had been excited by the thieves having no baggage.

We gained constantly until we came in sight of the thieves, some eight miles this side of the Nebraska line, and about one hundred and fifty from this place. Upon perceiving us the rascals hauled off to the side of the road to discover if we were following them; upon being satisfied of which, they put their horses under the whip, and ran them hither and thither, sometimes on the road and sometimes off of it, in the vain attempt to escape. We had a hard chase, and the animals on both sides were greatly exhausted, but we finally came so near them when about four miles inside of the Nebraska line, that they came to the conclusion that further flight would be useless, and formed a line across the road side by side, with their revolvers all ready for a fight.

As we got within twenty steps of them they fired one shot each, and then wheeled and fled; we reserved our fire, not wishing to wound the horses, and pursued; as we got up with them they again turned and fired three shots, but without effect, and once more broke and run. We then commenced bringing down our double-barreled shot-guns, which had been well loaded with buck. At the first fire we had the satisfaction to see the thief on the gray (Richardson's Express Company's horse) throw up his arms and give a yell—what he said we could not hear, and then tumble from his saddle. His horse, jaded and trembling like a leaf, stopped short upon being relieved from the weight of his rider, and went to grazing. The man on the bay (Mr. FRY's horse) "pitched" next; and the two survivors, upon witnessing the discomfiture of their associates, slipped from their saddles and gave leg bail, but we were not satisfied with the security, and ere they had taken forty jumps, they both planted on "claims" six feet by two, where they will be likely to stop for some time to come, unless the Coyotes "jump their location."

They were all young men, none I should say over 30 years of age. One had light brown hair, was of slender make, with small and rather regular features. He wore a brown coat and a slouched hat. Another was a heavily-built man, with dark hair and bronzed complexion; he was rather a good looking man; this was the person who wore the shawl. The two others were under size, but stoutly made. They wore red shirts and had long hair.

News from Nassau, N. P.

The British schooner *Eveline* arrived at Charleston on Saturday, with news from Nassau to the 16th inst. The *Courier* has the following:

Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, the retiring Governor of New-Providence, came a passenger in the *Eveline*, and has, for a few days, taken rooms at the Mills House. He goes north to assume the Governorship of Newfoundland.

The materials—with the exception of the lantern—for the erection of a cast-iron light-house on the "Great Isaacs" had arrived at Nassau.

The Legislature of Barbadoes have appropriated an annual sum, amounting to £2,500, in furtherance of the project to lay down a line of submarine telegraph to connect the North and South American continent, through the islands of the lesser Antilles, the line to be placed in North America, in connection with the Transatlantic line, connecting the British Island with the Continent, through Newfoundland.

Two American vessels, the brigantine *Monague* and schooner *Arcade*, had arrived at Turks Island from the United States, for the purpose of obtaining licences for the Government to search after sunken property at the Silver Cay Bank, where, it is supposed, much treasure has been from time to time wrecked, without, hitherto, any recovery. The parties were provided with complete diving apparatus, such as steam-engine, diving-bell, and submarine armors, &c., and the Government was about to grant a monopoly to one of them, to the exclusion of other foreigners. The *Royal Standard* thinks that the monopoly should not be granted, and that trouble will be sure to grow out of it.

Some surprise had been created in Antigua by the appointment of a Special Commission to examine the accounts of the Acting Treasurer.

A Useful Hint.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Please suggest to the gentlemen frequenters of the National Academy of Design, the propriety of their taking off their hats while in the exhibition rooms. Neither felt or stove-pipe hats are transparent, and it is so provoking to have them continually in the way, while you are endeavoring to see and study some really good work of ART.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, May 23.

I.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; or, The Hope of Woman. By Caroline Chesebro. Part Third—Chapters XIV, XV, XVI.

II.—HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM UTAH—More Mormon Outrages—Violent Dispersion of United States Courts—Horrible Practices in the Mormon Church, &c.

III.—WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.—Foreign Appointments—Governorship of Utah, &c.

IV.—THE CHINA WAR—Details of the Recent Insurrections and Massacres, with Rajah Brooke' Account of the Outbreak in Borneo.

V.—LONDON AND PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

VI.—MEXICO.—Invasion of Sonora—Defeat and Execution of the Fillibusters.

VII.—SUMMARY OF NEWS—City, Domestic and Foreign.

VIII.—AGRICULTURAL—Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets—Articles on various Agricultural Topics, Live Stock Market, &c., &c.

IX.—COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EDITORIALS.—The Burdell Murder—Apathy of the Authorities—Reformatory Convention—Important from Utah—Another Collision at Sea—Fillibusterism on the two sides of the Globe—New-England Sugar.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by *Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:*

One Copy, one year, for	$2
Five Copies, one year, for	8
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for	20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:

To Canada, payable in advance	26 cents a year.
Within the State	26 cents a year.
Within the United States	26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. The great fire-proof Safe of the World. AND WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857, AT LAST FALL'S PRICES. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

HILL, [illegible] CUTTER OF HAIR AND whiskers, hair dye, 6 shillings a box, black or brown, No. 1 Barclay-st. [illegible]. HILL, inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers, hair dye, 6 shillings a box, black or brown, No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR [illegible] BE sure that you get it, [illegible]. Agent, [illegible] INGERSOLL, No. 389 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

IF YOUR HAIR IS GRAY, Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If your hair is falling, Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If you are bald-headed, Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If you wish to preserve your hair, Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If you want your hair [illegible], Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

For it is beyond all question the best preparation ever made for the scalp and hair, and the only one sustained by the voluntary testimony of statesmen, divines, editors, judges on the bench, and more than 500,000 others in all parts of the world. Depôt No. 312 Broadway, and sold by every popular druggist in this City and throughout the country.

[illegible] REASONS WHY ALL SHOULD USE Prof. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
1. It will restore gray hair permanently to the original color.
2. It will make it grow on bald heads.
3. It will restore the natural secretions.
4. It will remove at once all itching.
5. It will remove all dandruff.
6. It will make the hair soft and glossy.
7. It will cure all eruptions, even scald head.
8. It will cure all pimples on the face.
9. It will remove all tan and freckles.
10. It will cure all nervous headache.
11. It will make the old appear young again.
12. It will preserve the appearance of youth.
13. It will preserve the color of hair to old age.
14. It will always fasten it and stop its falling.
15. It will preserve the growth to any age.
16. The sun is no more sure to rise than these effects to follow its use.

It is now sold by every popular druggist in the city and country. Depôt No. 312 Broadway.

FOR "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, &c., EXTERMINATOR. Put up in 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $2, $3, and $5 Boxes. "COSTAR'S" Bed-bug EXTERMINATOR. Put up in 25c., 50c., 75c., $1 50, $2 50 and $4 50 Bottles. "COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, &c., Put up in 25c. and 50c. Boxes. Principal Depôt, No. 388 Broadway, New-York. Full particulars by mail.

GEO. F. PETERSON, of the late firm of PETERSON & HUMPHREY, will continue in the Carpet business, in the firm of E. A. PETERSON & CO., No. 70 Canal-st. We would invite the attention of our friends and the public to our rich Brussels Carpeting, 8s. to 10s. per yard. Rich Velvet Carpetings, 12s. to 14s. per yard. And all the latest patterns of John Crossly & Sons. Oil-cloths of every description at the lowest cash prices.

A NEW MEDALLION Velvet Carpet from the manufactory of Crossley & Sons, Halifax, England, imported by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

EXTRAORDINARY Low Prices! for English Carpets! Beautiful Brussels, 6s. Elegant Three-Plys, 8s. Ingrains from 3s. to 6s. per yard. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

CURTAINS, LACE AND MUSLIN, FROM AUCTION, AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $20. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES, FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU STS. SPRING CLOTHING. Raglans, Business Coats, Pants. Vests, Frock Coats. N. R. COLLINS & CO.

CARPETINGS. A very large assortment of the latest styles Now offered At extremely low prices, At ARTHUR DONNELLY'S, No. 98 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

CARPETING.—ROYAL VELVET, 10s. TO 12s. Tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; Tapestry Ingrain 7s. to 8s. 6d.; oil cloths, 8 yards wide, for rooms or halls, from 3s. to 10s. the yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Common Ingrain Carpeting from auction, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. the yard; Gold Window Shades, Canton Matting, &c. J. HYATT, No. 110 Bowery, Opposite Rivington-st.

RUPTURE.—(MARSH & CO., REMOVED TO NO. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.)—Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of All Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

GAS COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.—W. F. SHAW'S patent, combining neatness, economy and convenience. Prices from $6 to $16, with furniture complete, by which cooking can be done at one-half the expense of any other method. Can be seen in operation at GEO. L. CANNON'S, No. 406 Broadway.

FOR HOUSE-CLEANING, GARDENING, &c., the India-Rubber Glove is invaluable to ladies who wish their hands soft, smooth and snowy white. Can be worn where any other glove would be spoiled. For sale at all Rubber stores, and at No. 26 John-st., up-stairs.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS, AND TOUPEES.—To argue in favor of these articles would be folly. The Dye is admitted to be the best in use. Look at the clear browns and the glossy deep blacks it produces. Would nature do better? Impossible. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

CHEAP SUMMER CLOTHING. Mr. E. DEGROOT, of No. 142 Fulton-st., feels prepared to sell better and cheaper Spring and Summer Clothing than can be obtained elsewhere in New-York.

MOTHS.—BREWER'S MOTH-POWDER IS DEcidedly a superior protection for furs, carpets and all woolen goods. Now is the time to use it. Sold by all the principal druggists.

MARRIED.

MOSELEY—WARNER.—In this City, on Thursday, May 21, by Rev. Dr. KNOX, ISAAC MOSELEY, Jr., of Athens, Penn., to Miss SARAH R., daughter of the late Leonard Warner, of New-York.

HAYDOCK—GAUNT.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 20, at the Market-st. Church, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, RICHARD L. HAYDOCK to LIZZIE, only daughter of the late Jesse Gaunt, all of this City.

ALLISON—GLOVER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 20, by Rev. D. S. Parmelee, SAMUEL D. ALLISON to Miss RACHEL A., daughter of Thomas Glover Esq., all of this City.

ST. JOHN—STRATTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 20, by Rev. Mr. Lord, SAMUEL R. ST. JOHN and Miss BESSIE B. STRATTON.

DOREMUS—PARKER.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, May 20, at Grace Church, by Rev. D. H. Macurdy, F. H. DOREMUS to AUGENTHIA R., daughter of R. R. Parker, Esq., all of Jersey City.

CALLAWAY—PATTEN.—In Bedford, Va., on Tuesday, May 12, at St. Stephen's Church by Rev. Richard H. Wilmer, Mr. ROBERT W. CALLAWAY, of that place, to Miss MARGARET H., daughter of Wm. D. Patten, Esq., of Brooklyn.

HEDGES—WILSON.—At New-Orleans, on Tuesday, May 12, by Rev. Charles Goodrich, Mr. T. F. HEDGES, of that city, to Miss AGNES WILSON, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

DIED.

BRIGGS.—In this City, on Thursday, May 21, of apoplexy, SAMUEL BRIGGS, in the 78th year of his age. His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his daughter, M. A. Stone, No. 18 East 11th-st., at 3½ o'clock on Sunday morning, 24th inst. His remains will be interred in the Friends' burying ground, at Westchester, at 12 o'clock.

GRELEY.—In this City, on Thursday, May 21, in Eldridge-st. jail, EUGENE GRELEY, a native of France, aged 19 years. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, from the jail. The countrymen of the deceased are invited to participate in the ceremonies. Persons who feel disposed to assist the prisoners implicated in the case of the Northern Railway Company of France, in their efforts to have the deceased decently buried, are respectfully requested to send their subscriptions to August Perot, Eldridge-st. jail.

NIXON.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 20, ANN NIXON, widow of Nicholas Nixon, in the [illegible] year of her age. The friends of the family, and those of her sister, Mrs. Osborn, and the members of the Carmine-st. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday) at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 488 Broome-st.

BENJAMIN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 20, CHARLES MANWARING, only child of H. G. and S. A. M. Benjamin, aged 1 year, 3 months and 4 days. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 107 Avenue B., near Tompkins-square.

VARNUM.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 20, SUSAN M., wife of Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., in the 39th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Friday, 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 21 Washington square.

MINTURN.—In Brooklyn, W. D., on Monday, May 18, at No. 71 Tillery-st. WILLIAM MINTURN, aged 34 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

DEVOE.—In Bushwick, on Wednesday, May 20, of consumption, JOHN DEVOE, aged 34 years, 10 months and 26 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Bushwick Church, (Rev. S. M. Meeker's) on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!! BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability. [illegible]. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

[illegible] A NEW NOVEL. BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS, [illegible] HEIRESS OF GREENHURST. AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. It will be published uniformly with "Fashion and Famine" and "The Old Homestead," in one volume, 12mo. Price $1 25. The attention of the trade is respectfully solicited to this announcement, and their orders requested, as no copies will be sent without express order. The great popularity of Mrs. STEPHENS' previous novels abundantly vouches for a large sale of the above volume. EDWARD STEPHENS, Publisher, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York.

NO CHINA! NO GLASS!! NEW GAS FIXTURES!!! Our present stock of CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, &c., consists of the newest, most elaborate, and best designs got up in this country. Our whole time, attention and talents are paid exclusively to the manufacturing of the above goods, which we are enabled to sell, not at 50 per cent. below cost, nor at cost, but at a fair advance. COLT & WHITTEMORE, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible]. N. B.—Our Fixtures we lengthen, put up, and furnish any pattern of plain or Cut Glass Globes, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

EDUCATION OF IDIOTIC AND [illegible] results, both here and in Europe, have crowned the efforts of those engaged in the education of idiots. I have treated children who, previous to their admission for any instruction, were considered by competent medical men hopelessly idiotic, yet I succeeded in restoring them to a healthy normal condition, so that they entered upon the active duties of life with success. [illegible] is strictly private. Situated at the corner of [illegible] and 8th-av., well known as the mansion of the late [illegible] Henry Hall, Esq. For circulars, containing much valuable matter, address JAMES B. RICHARDS, [illegible] New-York.

NOTICE.—A. BAKER, LATE OF NO. [illegible] ANN-st., would respectfully inform his old customers and friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a new store No. [illegible] Nassau-st., third door from Ann, with an entire new stock of boots, shoes and gaiters, and manufactures to order best French calf boots, $[illegible] to $[illegible]; French patent leather boots, $[illegible] to $[illegible]. A call from his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited. A. BAKER, [illegible].

EACH NUMBER A VOLUME. HARPER'S WEEKLY. 5 Cents a number—$2 50 a Year. NO. 21 READY THIS DAY. CONTENTS: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. OPIUM-EATING IN NEW-YORK. LEGAL LAZINESS. MARCH OF INTELLECT IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. WANTED, A MURDERER. NEW LAW POINTS DECIDED—[illegible] General Term. CHAT—The late Chief Justice—[illegible] tre D'Hotel. MY NAMESAKE—A Poem, by John G. Whittier. THE MAN ABOUT TOWN—[illegible]. THE QUARANTINE STATIONS—Illustrated. The present Quarantine Station, Staten Island—[illegible] the New-York Bay—Site of the proposed [illegible] Sequine's Point, Staten Island. A BURDELL-IAN REMINISCENCE. PRATTLE AND TATTLE—A Dry-Goods [illegible]. LITERARY—New Books and Literary Gossip. DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.—Politics—The Foreign Missions—The Dallas-Clarendon Treaty—[illegible] appointment of Kansas—The May Anniversaries—[illegible] Chief Justice Oakley—Emigrant Travels—[illegible] sonal—An Etherial Voyage—Lynch Law at [illegible] Outbreak at Sing-Sing—Grand Celebration at Jamestown—Wardrobe of a Young Lady—A Mormon [illegible] Disclosures—More Jersey Pearls—Another [illegible] President. FOREIGN NEWS.—England—Death of the [illegible] of Gloucester—Is the Marriage of the Princess [illegible] broken off?—The Court and the Players—[illegible] get Paid—The Exhibition at Manchester—The [illegible] Bells—A new Exploring Expedition to America—[illegible] sell's Lecture—Manufacturing in a British [illegible] Bankruptcy—The last New Thing. France—[illegible] Movements—Madame Castiglione—[illegible] Polytechnic Scholars [illegible]—The one Prudence of the [illegible] Constantine at Paris—Cheering Prospects—The Population of France—Annual Report of the Credit Mobilier—Personal Gossip—Paris Gossip—[illegible] Monchard is like—Punishment of [illegible] Attacked by Robbers. Prussia—[illegible] Neufchatel Question. Italy—[illegible] War in China. Nicaragua—Reported Escape of Walker. ZULU LAND; A JOURNEY THITHER—Illustrated—Entrance to Port Natal—Boer Farm-house—Zulu Wedding—Panda, the Zulu King—[illegible] eled in South Africa—Fording a [illegible] Hottentot Driver—A Royal Reception. THE DEAD SECRET.—Chapter the Twenty[illegible] The Myrtle Room. OLD MAIDS. THE NICARAGUAN LEADERS—Illustrated—General William Walker, of Nicaragua—[illegible] nun"—General Henningsen—General Wheat. MEN AND THINGS IN ITALY. (From our own Correspondent.) FOREIGN RELIGIOUS ITEMS.—Church [illegible] Preaching in the Church of England—A [illegible] Growing Religious Independence in Ireland—[illegible] in the Tyrol—Mormonism in Switzerland—[illegible] excluded from Parliament—The Immaculate Conception. THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY MARKET SUMMARY. FASHIONS FOR MAY. Illustrations of our Fashions. * * Persons living in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, and wishing HARPER'S WEEKLY supplied at their houses, will please to send their names and residences to the Office of Publication. The Carriers who deliver the paper will collect pay for the same. PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.

HARPER'S WEEKLY SUPPLIED TO DEALERS AND OTHERS EITHER IN THE CURRENT WEEKLY NUMBERS OR IN THE MONTHLY PARTS, EACH MONTHLY PART CONTAINING FOUR OR FIVE CONSECUTIVE NUMBERS OF THE WEEKLY, BY ROSS & TOUSEY, WHOLESALE AGENTS, NO. 121 NASSAU-ST.

Cream actually Frozen in three and a Half Minutes!! MASSER'S PATENT FIVE-MINUTE FREEZERS. This new and popular machine will freeze ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES more perfectly and in much less time than any other Freezer in use. There have been four public exhibitions of MASSER'S FREEZERS before large audiences, in each of which the operation was completed within five minutes, and on one of the occasions the cream was actually frozen in 3½ minutes by the watch. Its operation is simple and the result certain. It is offered to the public with the utmost confidence of its giving entire satisfaction.

PRICES:

3 quarts	$[illegible]
4 quarts	[illegible]
6 quarts	[illegible]
8 quarts	[illegible]
14 quarts	[illegible]

A liberal discount to the trade. E. P. TORREY, Manufacturer, No. 8 Platt-st., New-York.

MURDER! MURDER!! MURDER!!! THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, No. 39. Vol. 12. Amongst other startling occurrences, contains: A Portrait of McKim, the Murderer, and A Portrait of his Victim, Norcross. Lynching Negroes in Kentucky. "Dodger" after the Thieves, as usual. "Videoq" in Philadelphia. "Informer" in Baltimore. "Banque" in New-Orleans. X. P. O. at "Bow-street," London. A Family of Felons. The Burdell Murder once more. ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents for supplying the trade, No. 121 Nassau-st.

BUILDING SAND. Fine quality of sand for building purposes can be had from Brick Church [illegible], by calling to [illegible] on the ground.

PORTRAITS OF McKIM, THE MURDERER, and Norcross, the victim, in the NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, ready to-day. Newsagents have it. Subscription $2 per year; six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, Editor National Police Gazette, New-York City.

LOOK OUT FOR THE POLICE GAZETTE this week, now ready. All news agents have it. $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, Editor and Proprietor, New-York City.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, VOL. 12, No. 39, this day ready. Newsagents have it everywhere. Subscription $2 per annum; six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, Editor and Proprietor National Police Gazette, New-York City.

ICE.—2,000 TONS CATSKILL CREEK ICE OF superior quality, in house at [illegible] Creek, house of the New-York Ice Company, for sale [illegible]. The barge is easily approached by barges of [illegible] hundred tons burthen. FRED. [illegible], Catskill, N. Y.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENTS IN the NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, Out to-day. All news-agents have it. $2 per annum; six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, Editor and Proprietor, New-York City.

JUST RECEIVED—AT LEVETT'S NEW HAIR-dressing establishment, No. [illegible] Canal-st., [illegible] Thompson-st., a magnificent assortment of [illegible] of Neapolitan Hair, straw hats, &c., [illegible] extensive assortment for the season, [illegible] rarely find in this City. Please call.

MURDER!—PORTRAIT OF McKIM, THE murderer, and his victim, Norcross, in the NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, now ready. [illegible] and everywhere. Subscription $2 per annum; six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, Editor and Proprietor National Police Gazette, New-York City.

DODGER'S EXPEDITIONS IN THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, out to-day. All news-agents have it. $2 per annum; six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, Editor and Proprietor National Police Gazette, New-York City.

S[illegible] [illegible] Pearl-st., New-York. Sold by the principal druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF DR. [illegible]

[illegible]

On Saturday.

A new work by the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." [illegible]

D. A. & Co. have Just Published:

THE LIFE OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE, author of "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," "Villette," &c. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," "Ruth," "North and South," with a Portrait of Miss Bronte. A view of Haworth Church and Parsonage, and fac-simile of handwriting of Miss Bronte. 2 vols. 12mo. Price $1 50.

[illegible] SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES and the adjacent parts of America, from the Earliest Discoveries to the Present Time. By [illegible]. 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1.

[illegible] PORTRAITS BY MACAULAY. BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL SKETCHES, By T. Babington Macaulay. 1 Vol. 12mo. Cloth. Price 75 cents.

IMPORTANT TO BOOKSELLERS, SCHOOL COMMITTEES AND TEACHERS. RIGHTMYER'S COPY BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS. (Late Hyatt & Rightmyer's.) Published by LEVI RIGHTMYER, No. 5 Rose-st., New-York. (Formerly by [illegible] & Allen.)

These books consist of 12 numbers, having copies at the head of each page, elegantly engraved and beautifully printed on very superior paper. Penmanship in these works is reduced to a system—capitals to 3 principles and small letters to 4, which any one can see illustrated by the author [illegible]. The "Penman's Paradise" [illegible] pages of [illegible] engraved specimens of ancient and modern writing, price $2. Published by LEVI RIGHTMYER, No. 5 Rose-st., and sold by all [illegible].

[illegible] & Ferry, No. 75 Bowery, have on hand [illegible] Rightmyer's superior works on practical and [illegible].

[illegible] THE CHILD-MEDIUM. A TALE OF SPIRITUALISM. By the author of "My Confession," etc. Just published. [illegible] cloth, 75 cents. Dealers, send in your orders. Copies sent by mail. MILLER & CO. [illegible] No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES. [illegible] EVANS & CO.'S GREAT GIFT BOOK SALE—from [illegible] to No. 677 Broadway, between Bleecker [illegible].

[illegible] in order to insure a speedy sale, all the books, comprising a large assortment of new and standard works on Fiction, Poetry, Belles Lettres, Arts and Sciences, Biographies, Travels, Voyages, Annuals, Albums, Illustrated Works, &c., will be sold at the usual retail prices, and in many instances less. A gift, [illegible] presented with every book at the time of sale.

LIST OF GIFTS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Cameo Sets, [illegible] Gold Pencils, Gold Pens, Rings, [illegible] Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Gold [illegible], Fine Cutlery, etc., etc.

Catalogues, with explanations, sent gratis to any address, upon application.

Agents wanted in all parts of the United States and Canada. EVANS & CO., Principal store No. 677 Broadway, Lafarge Building.

THE COUNTRY STORE DESCRIBED AS [illegible] in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Everybody that has lived in the country will recognize it true to nature. Besides this, is Goldsmith's Deserted Village, illustrated with six engravings; Election Day in Connecticut; Ancient and Modern [illegible]; Ebb and Flow of [illegible]; Poetry; Phonetics; Items of Interest; [illegible]; The Arkansians, with three engravings; Traveling in Arkansas, &c., &c., all (and more [illegible]. For sale by news men.

FARMS, GARDENS, LAWNS, &c.—The BEST [illegible] ADVICE on the time and mode of [illegible] upon the soil is given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Terms $1 a year. ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 189 Water-st., New-York.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, 23TH INST.—OS-TREA, OR THE LOVES OF THE OYSTERS—A brilliant Operetta. Price 50 cents. T. F. CROWEN, Publisher, No. 699 Broadway.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY— [illegible] Price $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Addison Buildings, New-York.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY. ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order [illegible].

LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING [illegible] with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved. A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery. WILLIAM E. HAWS (Branch of E. C. Root, Anthony & Co.), No. 38 Canal-st., corner of [illegible].

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE, No. [illegible] John-st., New-York. A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of our goods just published, and will be forwarded FREE OF POSTAGE to any dealer who [illegible]. Send your address and orders to [illegible], BARNES & RHOADS, No. [illegible] John-st., New-York.

[illegible] & JANES. STATIONERS AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, [illegible], between William and Gold. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL. Nos. 136 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York. BOWNE & HASBROUCK, PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

THE IMMENSE NUMBER OF CARDS PRINTED BY THOMAS R. SUTTON, of No. 142 Fulton-st., makes some people think he confines himself to card printing alone. This is entirely wrong, as he does all kinds of Job Printing at low rates; specimens of which may be seen at his printing office, No. 142 Fulton-st. [illegible]

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS. $1 50 per thousand BUSINESS CARDS. Other Printing equally cheap, at [illegible], No. 97 Fulton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A WALLET CONTAINING ABOUT $60 in bills and gold, together with a note drawn by Albert [illegible] to the order of George Brisbane, for $2,027 21. Also, a check [illegible] for $500, made by city of Brooklyn, and other papers of value to the owner. All persons are forbid purchasing the above, payment being stopped. A reward of $[illegible] in addition to the money contained in the wallet, will be paid and no questions asked on leaving it with WILLIAM H. LEEDS, No. 54 Wall-st.

LOST—ABOUT THE 4TH INST., BETWEEN the Union-place Hotel and University-place, a child's gold necklace, [illegible] chain and one yellow topaz stone, with a small locket and [illegible] attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the above to the office of the Union-place Hotel.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON OR ABOUT THE [illegible], a cotton flannel belt, with buttons, containing $[illegible], mostly in five and ten dollar bills, Rochester, N. Y. The above reward will be given to any one returning the same to the owner at Savery's Hotel, No. 10 Beekman-st. A. H. JERVIS.

LOST—A GOLD BRACELET, ON TUESDAY, IN [illegible] from West 11th-st. to West 17th-st., via 6th-av., car. A reward will be paid if returned to 78 West 11th-st.

Office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.—April 20, 1857.

TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all parties interested, that the Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York have been delivered to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and that the same will be open for review and correction, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Chambers-st. (New Court House,) from the 20th day of May to the [illegible] day of June inclusive, between the hours of [illegible] o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

Application for the correction of erroneous assessments must be made [illegible] of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments during the period above mentioned. All persons [illegible] make such application, (except by reason of [illegible] from the City during the entire period [illegible] the books are open,) will not be entitled to [illegible] the Board of Supervisors at any subsequent period. [illegible] ALLEN, [illegible] WILLIAMSON, [illegible] BROWN.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 22, 1857. Unequaled Combination of Talent. THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.

Last appearance but one of MLLE. ROBERT. Mme. MONPLAISIR and MARZETTI, LINA WINDEL.

L. Boulanger .... as .... Ventilateur
Antoine .... as .... Robert Macaire and Kim-ka
Jérôme .... as .... Bertrand and [illegible]

KIM-KA. THREE GRAND PAS. ROBERT AND BERTRAND.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 23, Commencing at 3 o'clock.

Tickets .... 50 cents
Children and schools half price.

Great comic treat for the grand JUVENILE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE. THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.

Last appearance of Mlle. ROBERT.
Antoine .... in .... Three comic characters

THE MILLINERS. DIABLE A QUATRE. MAGIC TRUMPET.

SATURDAY EVENING.—No performance. Rehearsal of the new pantomime.

MONDAY.—Farewell benefit and last appearance of Mlle. ROBERT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The public is respectfully informed that in consequence of the great popularity and numerous applications from families and schools for the continuance of the Saturday afternoon Juvenile Performances, the Wonderful Ravels have been induced to consent to give one every Saturday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock, and relinquish the performance in the evening of those days.

Niblo's Garden may be engaged for first class performances on Saturday evenings. For terms, apply at the box office from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. daily.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA. SECOND SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT. LAST APPEARANCE OF MME. CORA DE WILHORST. FRIDAY EVENING, May 22, 1857, When will be performed Donizetti's highly popular Opera, LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO, On which occasion Mlle. ALDINI has kindly consented to sing the part of Tenor.

Mme. CORA DE WILHORST, Mlle. ALDINI, Signor MORELLI, Signora MORRA, In the principal rôles.

Between the acts, the grand LIBERTY DUET, from the Opera of PURITANI, will be sung by Signor MORELLI and Signor GASPARONI.

Musical Conductor .... G. NICOLAO.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquette, Dress Circle, First Tier .... One Dollar
Reserved Seats .... 50 cents extra
Family Circle .... 50 cents
Amphitheatre .... 25 cents
Boxes from .... $6 to $20

The Box Office at the Academy will be open daily from 8 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Tickets are also to be had at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD, No. 52 William-st.

Doors open at 7, and Opera commences at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. FRIDAY, May 22. MR. WALLACK will appear to-night, for the first time this season, in his original character of Erasmus Bookworm, in Buckstone's comedy of THE SCHOLAR.

Hans Krackjaw .... Mr. Walcot

With the exquisite comedy of THE LITTLE TREASURE.

Captain Walter Maidenblush .... Mr. Lester

Mrs. Hoey, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Holland, Miss Mary Gannon and Mrs. Vernon will also appear.

To-morrow—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN, and, first time, a new comedy, entitled THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

Mr. Wallack and the whole strength of the company will appear.

THE RENT DAY is in preparation. Seats secured three days in advance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY. SIXTEENTH NIGHT of the eminently successful young American actor EDWIN BOOTH, who will repeat his great personation of CARDINAL RICHELIEU.

Cardinal Richelieu .... Edwin Booth

Supported by Messrs. Fisher, Barrett, Mark Smith, Morton, and Sara Stevens.

El Tirado .... Mlle. Ducy Barre and Mr. Geo. Smith

THE RULES OF THE HOUSE. FRIDAY—Benefit of EDWIN BOOTH.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. Marshall .... Sole lessee
W. R. Blake .... Stage Manager

Doors open at 7¼. Performance to begin at 7¾ o'clock. FRIDAY EVENING, May 22, 1857, and every night during the week, the grand legendary and scenic drama, in three acts, called FAUSTUS, the most attractive spectacle ever presented at this theatre, now revived, with a most brilliant cast of characters. Beautiful scenery by Heister. For full description, see bills.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

Miss Laura Keene .... Sole Directress

Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 22, 1857, LIKE AND UNLIKE.

Sir Andrew Bedgrave .... Mr. Burnett
The Comtess Kromeskie, Lisette .... Miss Laura Keene

The whole to conclude with VARIETY, OR THE PICTURE GALLERY.

GRAND NIGHT ON SCOTTISH SONG—BY DESIRE.—THIS EVENING, May 22, at City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, Mr. CRAWFORD, Scottish Vocalist from Europe, will, at the request of a number of ladies and gentlemen, give another entertainment on Scottish song, and on this occasion will appear in full Highland costume and sing "Draw the Sword, Scotland;" also an American war song. Pianist, Mr. Berry, Jr. Tickets—Reserved, 50 cents; body of the Hall, 25 cents, to be had at HALL & SON'S music store, Broadway. Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7¾ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 22, the entertainments will commence with THE WILD KNIGHT. After which will be presented the pantomime of ASPHODEL. The whole to conclude with the comic drama of YOUNG AMERICA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIRD week and continued triumph of the entirely new, extremely beautiful, deeply affecting dramatic picture of Fugitive Slave Life in the North, entitled NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD; it will be repeated THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The farce of POOR PILLICODDY and that of AN UNLUCKY MORTAL, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-second Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. The collection is formed exclusively of original Pictures and Sculptures by Living Artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y N. A.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING TO-DAY, (Friday,) May 22, should the weather prove fair, Purse and Stake, $1,250; mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons. D. Pfifer names br. g. Dick. S. McLaughlin names b. m. Lady Moscow. H. Woodruff names b. m. Rose of Washington. Cars will leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, for the Course, at 2½ o'clock, and return soon as the sport is over. Fare, to go and return, 50 cents. SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

MISS JULIA IRVING, THE WELL KNOWN American juvenile actress, is now in this City negotiating for the Summer, Fall and Winter seasons. Managers who wish to secure her services will please address Miss IRVING, office of the *Daily Times.*

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY IS OPEN over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway—its old location, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Edwin J. Eastman. John C. Lloyd.

EASTMAN & LLOYD, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York, OFFER FOR SALE:

CHOICE FAMILY HAMS—1,500 tcs. Stagg & Shay's, Samuel Davis', Gardiner Phipps' and other celebrated brands.

MIDDLES—1,000 bxs. Long and Short Ribbed and Short Clear, Cincinnati cure.

PORK—New—1,500 bbls. Mess, Prime and Clear, City and Western. 800 half-barrels Clear, City Packed.

HAMS—800 tierces A. S. White's and other brands Western, in fine shipping order.

GLAZED HAMS—300 tierces, an extra article for California. 50 do. do. Western, Sour, canvased for shipping.

SHOULDERS—100 hhds. Prime Western, Smoked.

LARD—1,500 barrels and 2,000 kegs Prime Leaf, New [illegible] barrels and 500 kegs Extra Refined, for shipping.

BEEF—New, 3,000 barrels Buckeye and Chicago Western.

Extra, 1,500 barrels Buckeye, Repacked, Superior. 500 barrels Country and City Prime. Old, 1,500 barrels Chicago and Western Repacked. 500 barrels Railroad Repacked.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

[illegible] Beware
[illegible]
For LYON'S Powder and his Pills,
[illegible]
[illegible]

LYON CANNOT BE ANSWERABLE FOR [illegible] MAGNETIC POWDERS [illegible] MAGNETIC PILLS [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COUSINS; one as cook, washer and ironer, is a good cook and a very good washer and ironer, can bake and make nice pastry, has first-class City reference, and can refer to her last employer; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; both are willing to go any distance in the country. Also, by a very respectable young woman, (that is accustomed to traveling on the Continent,) a situation to travel as lady's maid with a family going to Europe; has first-class reference. Call at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, in a small private family; one as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and also to assist in the washing and ironing, or would take care of children. No objection to go in the country with a lady. Can give the best of City reference. Have lived two years in their last place. Call at No. 410 6th-av., corner 26th-st., back room, third floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO COMPETENT women, with excellent City references; one as laundress, does up linens in style, fluting and fancy, and, if required, will go in the country for the Summer; wages, $7 to $8 a month; the other as chambermaid and nurse, who, for the nursery, is neat and competent; wages, $6. Call at No. 216 East [illegible]-st., two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED English woman, as cook, in a small private family; she is a good cook and a very good baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is a most excellent laundress. Can give the very best of City reference for honesty and sobriety. Can be seen at No. 59 29th-st., first house west of 6th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as seamstress and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as laundress, and as nurse and chambermaid, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER, WHO IS FULLY competent in all its branches, and of long experience, wishes to engage to go out three days in the week. Can give superior City reference. Apply at No. 704 6th-av., between 4[illegible]th and 40th sts., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl to cook, wash and iron, or to do the general housework; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; can make bread and pies; no objection to the country; is highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; SHE has the best of reference; also, a waitress; they understand their business perfectly; they can be seen at No. 137 East 29th st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 9 6th-st., third floor, front room, near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and laundress. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 417 6th-av.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—Books written up, manuscripts copied, &c. &c. Address W. W., Box No. 3,767 New York Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD ARCHITECTURAL draftsman, who can take charge of the office business, and make designs for public and private buildings. A salary of from $1,000 to $1,200 will be paid yearly to a competent person. No others need apply. Address THOS. WALSH, Architect and Superintendent of the new Custom-House, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—IN A CARRIAGE HARDWARE store, a lad about 16 or 17 years of age, active and intelligent, to learn the business; must write a good hand and be quick and correct at figures. One who resides with his parents preferred. Good reference as to character and ability required. Inquire of F. S. DRISCOLL & CO., No. 94 Bowery.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE FITTER-UP AND TOOL-MAKER.—A steady, good workman, fully competent to lathe and vice work, may hear of a comfortable and permanent situation, by applying to Messrs. MINER & STEVENS, carriage-makers, No. 368 Broadway, this day (Friday), from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A FRENCH WOMAN AS CHILdren's nurse, and seamstress. Must understand hair-dressing and be every way competent. City references required. Apply at No. 59 10th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

WANTED.—A SMART AND TIDY GIRL, WELL recommended, can have a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, by applying, after 10 o'clock, at No. 263 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OLD, in the Bible Society's office, No. 115 Nassau st. Must write a good hand, and be well recommended. Apply to Mr. WARD.

WANTED—A BOY IN A PAPER WAREHOUSE from 13 to 14 years of age; must reside with his parents. Address PAPER, *Times* office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY, ABOUT 14 years of age, to run of errands, &c. Apply at No. 50 Beekman-st., up stairs.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED.—ONE EXPERIenced in laying out and proportioning "details" of large class steam engines and calculating proper strength of parts. A practical acquaintance with construction and general management of marine boilers and engines desirable. Situation permanent; salary $800 to $1,000 per annum, payable weekly. Call between 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M. WM. MT. STORM, Engineer, No. 65 East 30th-st., N. Y.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S office for the encouragement of faithful domestic servants, No. 6 6th-av., late Carmine-st. There are now some excellent cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, &c. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF WELL-FURNISHED rooms with private bath on second floor, and partial board, may be obtained in the family of a German professor, by applying at No. 776 Greenwich-st., third door North of Bank-st. Terms low to a party with undoubted reference. No children taken.

BOARDING.—PARTIES WHO WISH TO OBtain genteel boarders can be accommodated by applying at the Boarder's Exchange, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., room No. 4. Also, those wishing board can be suited by calling and inspecting our list.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with unfurnished rooms and partial board in a small private family where there are no other boarders. Apply at No. 168 Lexington-av.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—BY A single gentleman—a furnished front room with hall bedroom, on second floor, with partial board, in the neighborhood of Montague Ferry. A private family preferred, who may secure a permanent boarder if parties suit each other. Address, stating terms and location, Box No. 2,799 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—BEtween Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. A private family offer to a single gentleman, a large, airy room, with breakfast and tea, and the comforts of a pleasant home. The house is delightfully situated; has every modern convenience. The most satisfactory references are required. Address Box No. 3,071 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING TO room together, can be accommodated with a front room and bed room, in a small private family, either with or without partial board. Location in 13th-st., near 6th-av. The house has all the modern improvements. Address Box No. 1,498 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board, and pleasant rooms adjoining, on 2d floor, at No. 56 State-st., within five minutes' walk of either South or Wall-st. ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board, on reasonable terms, at No. 44 Nassau-st., first house from Washington-st. References required.

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBURGH—CAN BE obtained at No. 15 Dunham-place, one minute's walk from Peck-slip and Division-st. ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BATH, LONG ISLAND.—The subscriber is prepared to accommodate a *few families, or single persons,* with board at *his* residence, at Bath. The rooms are large and airy; the location is healthy, convenient, and easy of access, being only four miles from the termination of the Brooklyn City Railroad at Greenwood Cemetery. Gentlemen doing business in the City can go and return daily, either by stage or private conveyance. STEDMAN WRIGHT.

A YOUNG PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, single gentleman, desires apartments on 5th-av., or on 14th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., or in the neighborhood of 5th-av., near its junction with Broadway, or on Madison av., or between 5th and Madison avs. Either furnished or unfurnished will answer, provided the location suits. Best references given and required. Address, with description of apartments, INCONNU, *Times* office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, LOcated in a first class neighborhood, (28th-st.,) and having more room than they wish to occupy, would let to a gentleman of unquestionable character, a pleasant room or room and bedroom, without board. None need apply excepting those willing to furnish reference of a satisfactory nature. Address Box, No. 3,307 Post-Office.

A RARE CITY SUMMER RESIDENCE—Made so by deep yards and commodious balconies, is offered by a private family to gentlemen who dine down town. Perhaps terms might be agreed upon to accommodate a gentleman and his lady. Location unusually accessible. Inquire at No. 136 West 11th-st.

HO FOR THE COUNTRY!—NOW IS THE time, if you wish to obtain genteel boarders for the country. We are daily having more applications than we can accommodate. Parties willing their rooms occupied should apply immediately at the Boarders' Exchange, No. 346 Broadway. SMITH & BOYD.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A parlor and bedroom, either furnished or unfurnished—without meals—in a private family, where there are no boarders—within three blocks of St. Nicholas or Metropolitan Hotel. Address COOPER, Broadway Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—Two bedrooms and two parlors on second floor, in a respectable house in Prince-st., west of Broadway, to let by the month, but no [illegible]. Inquire at the Oyster Bay House, No. [illegible] Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN [illegible] of the City, by a small family, from the 1st of July. [illegible] Address HISPANO AMERICANO, office of the *Daily Times.*

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, in a private family, with breakfast and tea if desired. No. [illegible], near Broadway.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTments, with or without board, at No. 32 East 20th-st.

HOTELS.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, HOBOKEN, N. J.—Having undergone a thorough repairing and refurnishing, a couple more genteel families and single gentlemen will find agreeable rooms, with full board and fine furnishings. Dinner hour 5½ P. M. WM. E. HALL, Proprietor.

PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON.—THE ESTablishment will open on TUESDAY, the 26th inst. Parties wishing to engage rooms for the ensuing season can now make their selection. No rooms will be considered engaged from a later period than the 15th June.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE. At Claverack, N. Y., Three miles from Hudson. Board and Tuition, $113 a year. Male and Female. G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 129 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Bath, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

BOOK-KEEPING.—GENTLEMEN CONVERSANT with the details of accounts may attain at FOSTER'S Mercantile College, No. 346 Broadway, a masterly knowledge of double entry in the short space of one week. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. Private lessons in writing and arithmetic as usual. Now ready, "Foster's Double Entry Elucidated," sixth edition. $1.

ASHLAND HALL—A FAMILY BOARDING School for Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York. Access direct by railroad six times daily. Number limited at about thirty. No day-scholars taken. Sessions of 5 months each, commencing respectively first Tuesday of May and November. Terms, $100 the session. Particulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FRAME.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—MOUNT Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. The Summer session commenced on the 4th of May. Pupils received at any time during the session, and payments made from the time of entrance. JOHN OAKLEY, Principal. References—WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Esq., No. 47 Beekman-st.; JOHN STEVENS, Esq., Mount Vernon.

$5.—PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand training. No. 609 Broadway, removes stiffness or trembling from any hand, and makes better business writers in ten lessons than the old systems do in ten months. Three $5 seats for writing vacant. One $10 seat for book-keeping vacant. Apply early for cheap seats.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—TWO HOURS ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

THE SUMMER TERM OF THE MISSES McFARLAND'S School will commence May 11, under new and improved arrangements, at No. 600 Pacific-st., near Powers-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN engagement as teacher of the English branches, French and music. Would give instruction to a limited number of children residing in the City or country. Satisfactory references as to abilities can be furnished. Address, for one week, H. B., No. 321 West 26th-st., first house east of 9th-av.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY WHO has for many years been accustomed to tuition, wishes for an engagement in a private family. In addition to a thorough English education, she teaches the rudiments of music, French and drawing. References exchanged. Address H. N. H., Brooklyn Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY QUALIFIED TO TEACH Music and the English Branches, wishes a situation as Resident Governess in a private family. References given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 848, Post-Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS, AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., Corner of 21st st., New-York, Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES, which they offer on the most favorable terms, FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

40 OF THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. H. PELTON, as above.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prizes within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

CHICKERING'S, GILBERT'S AND WATERS' PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Will be sold this week, at reduced prices, at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Second-hand pianos from $50 to $150, melodeons from $25 to $200, and for sale on monthly payments, or for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.

SOEBBLER & SCHMIDT.—MANUFACTURers of Grand and Square Action Piano-Fortes, No. 433 Broome st., (one block East of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivalled stock of Piano-Fortes, which, for tone and durability of workmanship, have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A RARE CHANCE.—WILL BE SOLD A splendid rosewood piano-forte, new and warranted, at a great bargain; a second-hand piano taken in exchange. For particulars, call or address, A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

13 PIANO-FORTES AND 1 MELODEON TO LET.—At $2 50, $3, $4 and $5 a month, or for sale very cheap. One handsome rosewood 6¾ octave piano for $85. Pianos tuned and music taught by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 236 Grand-st., near the Bowery.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 460, 452 and 456 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $35 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 536 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly *for custom sale, out of the best* seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 44 and 46 Wooster st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in all colors, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 654 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., N. Y. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Circulars forwarded by application as above.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PREMIUM HORSES FOR SALE.—A SUPERB pair of English and Morgan horses, raised and broken by myself. They are 16 hands high, weigh 1,100 pounds each; are of a rich glossy black color, and perfectly matched in every particular. They are very fast, high mettled horses, and probably have no superiors in the New-England States; at three years old they received premiums at the Middlesex County and United States Fairs, (See Journal of the United States Agricultural Society for 1855, pages 20 and 195.) J. A. HARWOOD, Littleton, Mass.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF WELL-MATCHED dark gray horses, 7 years old, 16 hands high; weight of both, [illegible] pounds; warranted sound and kind, in single or double harness; both good saddle horses. Also, a good family carriage, with harness. All to be seen at No. [illegible] West 21st-st. Owner at No. 1[illegible] Water-st.

FOR SALE—A GRAY STALLION, THREE years old, of Black Hawk stock, half-brother to Norpardi. To be seen at stable in 18th-st., first door from Broadway.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. & [illegible] BULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Ferry sts.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, is desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 100 rooms, and they are all well furnished. The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost over $20,000. I will sell it for $12,000. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house. P. W. BISHOP.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE FIRST-class four-story brownstone house, with high stoop, with all the modern improvements, built in the best manner, on south side of 44th-st., 125 feet east of Broadway; house 25x55, lot half the block. Also, two substantial three-story high-stoop brick houses, with all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner, on the north side of 38th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs. The above houses will be sold at less than their real value, on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for unimproved property and good first mortgages on City property. Inquire of AMORY & BURTUS, No. 2[illegible]4 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BARGAIN—OXFORD-st.—A three-story brick house, on Oxford-st., near Fulton-av.; lot 25x200 feet, running through from Oxford to Cumberland-st. The house is finished throughout in good style; has gas and fixtures, range, bath, &c. The location is unexceptionable, being surrounded by first-class improvements. There is a good stable on the rear lot. The rent (if desired) will be made sure to May 1, 1858. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown stone house, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND lot No. 170 Eldridge-st., one door above Rivington. Inquire of J. M. SEAMAN, No. 25 Centre Market.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Depôt, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. G. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Depôt.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A commodious house, [illegible] rooms, situated in Ashburton-place, a fine view of the Hudson, 5 minutes' walk of the Depôt; lot 50x100; location desirable. For particulars inquire of J. H. JENNINGS, corner of Wells-av. and Broadway, or on the premises.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE IN BROOKLYN—NOS. 216 and 218 Fulton-st., corner of Pierrepont-st., and near the City Hall, the well-known Dundee store and dwellings. Apply on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 1 WEST 28TH-ST., CORner of Broadway, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN FLANLY, No. 1,083 Broadway, or at room No. 8 Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEment dwelling-house No. 140 West 39th-st., furnished with furnace, gas and Croton water fixtures, &c. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, No. 54 Wall-st., third floor, front.

TO BE LET IN BROOKLYN—A MODERN built cottage, having gas and all the modern improvements. Apply to O. F. OATMAN, No. 32 Beekman-st., New-York, or on the premises.

TO LET.—A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE IN A CENtral location at a low rent. Apply between 6 and 7 o'clock, P. M., only, at No. 26 at Howard-st., basement, two doors east of Broadway.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, THE FIRST-CLASS 3-story house, No. 16 Essex-st., 2 blocks from the ferry. Rent moderate. Apply to DAVID SCOTT, No. 75 Montgomery-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 189 FORSYTH-ST. Possession on first of June. Apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET, for six months, from 1st May next, an elegant house, of moderate size, with brown stone front, furnished in unique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 23d-st., near 5th-av., and Madison-square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy and in the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st. and South Ferries, &c. Address SNELL, BROS. & CO., No. 100 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 24 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BREWERS.—The two buildings, known as the House of Refuge, corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av., with the adjoining vacant lots, can be leased on very favorable terms by parties wanting large manufacturing or brewing privileges, with or without steam power. Apply to BROMLEY & BOYER, No. 62 Wall-st.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year Le Favorite.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

MOST DESIRABLE SITUATION ON BROADWAY TO LET.—Second and third floors of No. 371 Broadway to let. For any business requiring fine show rooms and central location, this situation is unsurpassed. Apply in the store.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

NO. 19 STATE-STREET.—TO LET TO A small family only, part of house No. 19 State-st.; has baths, gas, and hot and cold water. Inquire of THOMAS STEWART, No. 69 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR PERSONS for the Summer, within an hour of the city by railroad, a neat, convenient and well furnished house. Any one seeking such an opportunity may find a good tenant by addressing box No. 1,308 Post-Office.

A SMALL UNFURNISHED COTTAGE WANTED—On the east bank of the Hudson, near West Point. Terms must be moderate. Address R. D. S., Box No. 2,052, Post-Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 270 ACRES of land, situate in the town of Dover, in the County of Dutchess, about two miles distant from Wing's Station, Harlem Railroad. Good buildings. The soil is excellent, well watered, and well adapted for grazing; 230 acres of arable, meadow and pasture land; 170 acres of woodland. Terms liberal. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid farm of 120 acres, near Elizabeth, N. J., with stock and growing crop. Some money will be paid in the exchange. Also, a farm of 60 acres in Westchester County. CHAS. R. MILLER & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., in basement.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public. U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, have removed to the new store No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything required in our line.

REMOVAL.—BLAKE & VAN RIPER, MANUfacturers of mosquito netting, foundation muslins, book muslins, &c., have removed from their old stand, No. 4 Cedar-st., to a more convenient location for their numerous customers, to No. 20 Ann-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

MAPES' SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. THE BEST FERTILIZERS KNOWN.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED .... $[illegible] ton.
MAPES' POTASH PHOSPHATE .... $[illegible] ton.
Mapes' Cotton and Tobacco Fertilizers .... $[illegible] ton.

In sacks of 160 lbs. each. FRED. M'CREADY, No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The best fertilizer for Potatoes, Corn, Buckwheat, and Turnips, especially. Warranted equal if not superior to any other brand. In bags of 160 pounds each. Price $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS—COMprising roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, heliotropes, dielytras, carnations, pinks, &c., &c., in great variety and in fine condition, fresh every day from the nursery of P. HENDERSON, at the seed store No. 7 John-st. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues on application.

MACHINERY.

PATENT RIGHT NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS are cautioned against purchasing any interest in and to the Patent known as the "Conradt and Webster" and the Webster Patent Machines for Making Sheet Metal Tubes, from any other person than the undersigned, who is the sole owner of said Patents for the United States, except the County of St. Louis, State and County rights for sale. WILLIAM OSTRANDER, No. [illegible]. New-York, May 16, 1857.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE—TWO VERtical tubular and one horizontal flue boilers, all new, with appurtenances complete, will be sold low. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. [illegible] Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—[illegible] STATEN ISLAND—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights, [illegible] Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay; also a good carriage [illegible], well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good barn, bathing house, [illegible]. Possession given immediately. Also, for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on [illegible], containing two parlors, dining-room, [illegible] seven bedrooms, with [illegible] and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. [illegible] Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON the Hudson River, at Spuyten Duyvil, in a very desirable and healthy location, 12 miles from the City Hall, and within five minutes of the depôt. House contains parlor, dining room, library, kitchen, [illegible] rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, [illegible] and is well finished in every respect; [illegible] land, or more if desired, finely improved. Good stable and carriage-house. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, at [illegible] Broadway, or at Spuyten Duyvil. Price $[illegible].

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A piece of land containing [illegible] acres, situated on the east bank of the Hudson [illegible] miles from the City, distant one mile from two depôts. The above property contains some of the most beautiful building sites on the river, the view being unsurpassed; the shore of the river is well wooded, and the place is bordered by a small stream. Will be sold or exchanged for City property, the whole or in parts. For particulars, apply to G. R. GARNER, No. [illegible] Pine-st., basement, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN A SUBURB OF New-York, 2¼ miles from City Hall, containing four acres (about sixty City lots) of ground, and a good cottage. This place is one of the [illegible] situation in the immediate vicinity of the City, being beautifully situated, and commanding one of the finest views around New-York, presenting, moreover, a very profitable investment to the buyer. Price $10,000, part cash. Apply at No. 56 Nassau-st., in the basement, from 10 to 12 A. M., every day.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with 50 acres of highly cultivated land attached, on the banks of the Raritan River, in Somerset County, New-Jersey, one mile from Boundbrook, and four miles from New-Brunswick, within two hours ride from New-York City, by the New Jersey Central Railroad. Apply to G. M. OLMSTEAD, Attorney at Law, over Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, or to H. V. SHADDLE, Esq., on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence in Stamford, [illegible] hours ride from the City and 50 rods from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depôt, containing seven rooms, kitchen, cellar, &c., with barn, and three acres of land; the ground well stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. J. STEVENS, No. 14 Wall-st., or to ALBERT [illegible], Stamford.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, POSSESSION immediately, a handsome country seat at New Rochelle; ten minutes' walk from depôt or Long Island Sound; with 3 or more acres of land; well shaded with fruit and forest trees; house contains [illegible] rooms, with kitchen attached; a good garden, coach house, stables, &c. Apply to WM. PINKNEY, No. 61 Exchange-place, or to G. P. DAVIS, near the premises.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A very convenient house in the central and most desirable portion of the village; overlooks the Hudson; has 12 rooms, gas, heater, good water, plenty of shade and fruit trees; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going West. Inquire of SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, No. 39 Wall-st., office 28, or of H. W. BASHFORD, Yonkers.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT LITCHFIELD, CT.—A large dwelling-house, stable and other outbuildings, with 14 acres of lawn and cultivated grounds, a very desirable residence and accessible by New-Haven and Naugatuck Railroads. Price $[illegible]. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A 2-story house and 3 acres of land, beautifully situated, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper [illegible], N. J., [illegible] minutes' ride by railroad from Jersey City, and a perfectly healthy location. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 150 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE—The residence of the late Abraham [illegible], consisting of a good house and barn, with [illegible] acres of land, having new and substantial improvements, a good garden, orchard, and choice variety of other fruits. Inquire of G. GATTY, No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, or upon the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Manhasset, Long Island, situated on the water, with all the advantages for sailing, bathing and fishing. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE mansions, with 1 or 2½ acres of land, on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. V. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.—The excruciating torment of toothache can be speedily relieved by this delightful remedy, without fear of injuring the gums or teeth. Eminent dentists say they use it daily in their practice, and that it has enabled them to preserve many valuable teeth that would otherwise have been drawn. Try it yourself, and recommend it to others. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price 25 cents per vial.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—[illegible] Patent Office of England, the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, and [illegible]. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 19[illegible] Prince-st., (five blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till [illegible], and from [illegible] o'clock till 9 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences [illegible] &c.; all physical impediments [illegible] its influence, thus rendering [illegible].

TRIESEMAR No. 2—[illegible] those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided into separate doses, as administered by* Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage. No. 19[illegible] Prince-st., (five blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Drs. [illegible] and [illegible], and Ricord, of Paris, (the first living surgeon for diseases of the urinary, seminal and sexual system,) has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., half a block east, where he may be consulted, in English or French, personally or by letter; hours, 9 to 1 o'clock, and 6 to 9 o'clock evenings. Dr. H. tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief; and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Chronic, constitutional, mercurial and nervous complaints also successfully treated.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature emaciation, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this frightful malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and engravings. With a supplement on [illegible]. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until [illegible] at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND. [illegible] but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $1,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equal [illegible] uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. [illegible] for all ye who have been [illegible] Dr. WARD you may, in a few days feel [illegible] himself again. 50 Canal-st., 2 doors east of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits. [illegible] most valuable discovery in medical science, [illegible] only thing on earth that will really cure and [illegible] the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a [illegible] saying Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

TITHEMIPAPYRON—(OR MEDICATED PAper.) This only certain cure for piles, bleeding or blind, has none of the disagreeable features of application of ointments, liniments, &c. Its popularity is daily increasing. Sufferers call and examine it. SAMUEL B. FAY, General Agent, No. 166 Broadway.

DR. RALPH.—NERVOUS DEBILITY AND nocturnal emissions, pains in the back, loss of memory, stricture, impotence, piles, dyspepsia, &c., radically cured by a safe and mild treatment. Offices No. 584 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Hours till 1 and after 6 o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 681 Broadway, invites [illegible]

DR. [illegible], Dentist, [illegible] Brooklyn, is inserting his improved [illegible] without extracting the roots. [illegible] gold, $5 per tooth; silver $1.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] ... D. A. HOUGH will sell ... THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 22, ... [illegible]

ROBERT W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AT PRIVATE SALE OF COSTLY AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT VASES, BRONZES, PAINTINGS AND BEAUTIFUL WORKS OF ART.—At the residence No. 132 West ... TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock. [illegible]

METROPOLITAN BANK, New-York, May 15, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the METROPOLITAN BANK, held on the 8th inst., it was resolved to increase the Capital Stock, $1,000,000; say, from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000. [illegible] ... GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON THE 23D day of May, 1857, on the premises, part of the farm of the late Robert Olivar, consisting of about 80 acres, wood and meadow land, in parcels of from 5 to 20 acres, each ... [illegible] This property is situated in the town of Westchester, about 12 miles from the City Hall, New York, on the Boston Turnpike, opposite the country seat of John J. Palmer, Esq., and in the immediate vicinity of the residence of the late Capt. Wm. Spencer, U S N, and about ten minutes' ride from the William's Bridge station of the Harlem Railroad. This is the highest point of land in Westchester County, it being from here that the Coast Survey was taken. It commands a magnificent view of the East River and all the surrounding country. There are churches of all denominations in the neighborhood. [illegible]

WM. H. KNOX, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF ELEGANT ... furniture ... THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 22, WM. H. KNOX will sell, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture of every description, consisting in part of one splendid rosewood parlor suite, in French crimson and maroon brocatel. Also, one rosewood suite in plush, elegantly carved, made by Pierce and fully warranted; also, mahogany and rosewood dressing bureaus and commodes, do., mahogany Jenny Lind bedsteads, Elizabethan and Gothic do., sofas and sofa bedsteads, ... beds, hair mattresses and palliasses, mahogany Voltaire and easy chairs, mahogany rockers, mahogany carved parlor chairs, common and cottage bedsteads, feather pillows, &c. Also, 300 clocks, which are fully warranted, from a dealer retiring from business. Sale peremptory, rain or shine. Also, at 12 o'clock, large sale of all kinds liquors. For particulars, see advertisement.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LOTS ON THIRD AND FOURTH PLACES, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, 10 lots of land, situated on 3d and 4th places, in the city of Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., each of said lots being 25 feet in width, and (including court-yards 38 feet 5¼ inches deep) 133 feet 5¼ inches in depth. Six of said lots are on the northerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court-st., and six on the southerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court st.; eight of said lots are on the northerly side of 4th-place, commencing at the corner of Smith st. Ten per cent. of the purchase-money to be paid on the day of sale; 25 per cent. on the 23d of June next; the remainder may remain on mortgage of the property for three years, on interest, at 7 per cent. per annum.

D. H. NEVINS, Executor of RUSSELL H. NEVINS, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ELEVENTH-AVENUE BY AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the desirable lot, with the 3-story and basement brick dwelling on the front, 2-story brick building on the rear, and 1-story brick building in the centre of said lot, situate on the easterly side of 11th-av., commencing 65 ft. 4½ inches south of 29th st.; said lot being 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth. Also, the lot adjoining the above on the Southerly side; being 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth. The above described property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, as steady steam power can be had from the adjoining premises. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, PASTELS, &c.—HENRY H LEEDS & CO will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 11 o'clock, in our Gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid collection of over 150 costly oil-paintings, pastels and water color drawings, the property of W. Schaus, Esq., sold previous to his departure for Europe. Among them will be found the best works of Bellows, Carter, Casmiencke, Dassel, Hays, Hart, Matteson, Post, Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer, Shattuck, Saintin, Van Goyen, Williamson, and others, beside superb specimens of European Art. It is seldom that we offer to our friends at one time so many choice pictures, and we do not hesitate in saying that this collection is well worthy of the attention of all lovers of the Fine Arts. The paintings will be on exhibition at the Gallery, on THURSDAY, May 21, up to day of sale. Catalogues will be ready the same day, and will be mailed to parties out of the City, if applied for.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALE—A. J. BLEECKER & SON will sell, on FRIDAY, May 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 8 St. Mark's-place, near 3d-av., handsome furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and tapestry carpets; rosewood, ... parlor sets; mahogany and black walnut furniture; marble-top bureaus, washstands and tables; mirrors, lace and damask window curtains, chandeliers, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

A. SCHENCK ... THIS DAY, MAY 22, ... [illegible] ... E. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer ... [illegible]

P. CORSON, Auctioneer.

LARGE STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, GAS CHANDELIERS, FRENCH PLATE AND OVAL MIRRORS, 20 DOZEN CURL MAPLE AND BLACK WALNUT CHAIRS, 20 MAHOGANY AND GILT MIRRORS, 2 PIANOS, &c., &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 10 Beekman-st., on the 1st floor, by catalogue, a great variety of good new and second-hand furniture from several families, including, in part, several rosewood parlor suites, in crimson and gold brocatel, large and medium size French plate and oval mirrors, mahogany and rosewood wardrobes and bookcases, marble-top cottage furniture, en suite, tapestry, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, 20 full pieces of oil cloths, mahogany sofas, tête-a-têtes, office furniture, gas chandeliers and gas fixtures, 20 or 30 dozen curl maple and walnut chairs, together with ten thousand articles too numerous to mention; also, 2 second-hand piano fortes; also, by order of an executor, several demijohns of Holland gin, about 200 gallons; also, brandies, &c. Catalogues will be ready at 8 o'clock this morning, and there will be no postponement on any account.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., large assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood and mahogany suites in brocatel, plush and hair cloth; marble-top bureaus, washstands, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, parlor and arm chairs, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair do., and stair rods, gilt frame pier glasses, mantel do., window curtains, cornices, &c.; also, 2 piano-fortes; also, about 30 fine paintings, of both ancient and modern schools, being balance of invoices remaining uncalled for, and to be sold without reserve; also 4 large mantel glasses, fine gilt frame.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—GREAT SALE of 68 paintings THIS DAY and SATURDAY, 22d and 23d inst., at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesrooms, No. 38 Nassau-st., Mr. J. Gould's splendid collection of original, imported and selected paintings, comprising some of the choicest original works of the following American and foreign artists, viz: Gignoux, Hart, Cropsey, Talbot, Cranch, Miller, Hope, Brown, Geo. Howell, A. F. Tait, Albert Von Beest, Wouverman, Bloemart, Wynants, Ruysdael, Gonton, Hondekoeter, Roth, George Williams, Alfred Williams, Clark and Liston. The paintings are now on exhibition, and catalogues ready.

WM. H KNOX, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF LIQUORS, &c., &c.—WM. H. KNOX will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of liquors in bond, comprising 100 boxes St. Julien Claret wine, 150 cases Otard Brandy, 100 cases Bignett do., 20 demijohns pure Jamaica Rum, 40 do. pure old proof Brandy, 20 demijohns St. Croix Rum. All of which will be sold without reserve. Sale positive. By order of the assignee.

C. B. DUESENBERRY, Assignee.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer. Office No. 9 Broad-street.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A BOOT AND SHOE STORE AT NO. 319 BLEECKER-STREET. A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above store, the stock consisting of ladies', misses' and children's gaiters, slippers, buskins, overshoes and boots contained in said store, for cash. Also, the store fixtures, desks, &c. Deposits required in all cases.

EUGENE E. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. E. FRANKLIN & CO. at salesroom No. 22 Nassau-st, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, lot second-hand furniture, carpets, crockery, &c., removed for convenience of sale; also, splendid parlor and chamber suites, &c.

ALSO—Same place, at 12 o'clock, splendid bay mare, young and kind, &c., &c.

For particulars, see *Herald*.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 28, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company" to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

S. P. STANTON,

Dep. Sec'y of State and Clerk of the Com.'s of the Land Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—A MAN HAVING THIS SUM can invest it for three years or more, in an established business in this City, the profits of which will be guaranteed to be equal to $3,500 or more per annum, with a privilege of purchasing one-third of the business and of the property therewith connected, in doing which, a large gain is apparent. On receiving the money, its repayment will be secured by mortgages on real estate as collateral. Time will be given to examine the value of the purchase. Such a man is wanted to take the place of one who, from circumstances beyond his control, is compelled to retire. An interview is sought with one having the money so situated he can entertain this proposition. Address G. B., at the office of this paper.

EAGLE GLASS WORKS FOR SALE.—FOR sale at a bargain this extensive and popular manufactory, situated at Port Elizabeth, N. J., embracing about five acres of land, including two factories, warehouse, storehouse, tenant houses and all the necessary fixtures required for the immediate occupation and manufacture of glassware. Inquire of S. TOWNSEND & SON, No. 22 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

YACHT FOR SALE.—THE SAIL-BOAT ALIDA having been thoroughly overhauled, is now offered for sale by the subscriber. She is 30 feet long, 9 feet beam; is very fast and complete in every particular. For further information, apply to JOHN T. ROLLINS, No. 37 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

FOR SALE—A MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT doing an excellent business. Price $2,000, one-half of which may remain on time. The reason for selling is the failing health of the owner. Address S. T., *Times* Office, for further information.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—STOCK, fixtures, lease, &c., of one of the best stands in New-York, doing a cash trade of $800 per week. This is a rare chance for a man to step into a good paying business. Inquire at No. 24 Carmine-st.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE CO. AT ALBANY, May 13, 1857.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Engineer's Office, in the Exchange Building in the City of Albany, until the 10th day of June next, for constructing the sub-structure, consisting of abutments, piers, embankments, &c., &c., for the Hudson River Bridge at Albany. The Company reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal, without regard to the terms. Satisfactory references must accompany the bids. Competent security for the fulfillment of the contract, and payment of laborers' wages, will be required on entering into contract. The work is of sufficient importance to deserve the attention of responsible contractors, and proposals from no others will be entertained. Plans and specifications of the work will be ready for inspection on and after the 28th inst., at this office, when full information will be given. By order of the Board.

GEO. E. GRAY, Chief Engineer.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, INdorsed "Proposals for W. S. 41," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until 12 M., Wednesday, June 3, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of buildings in rear of Ward School No. 41, IXth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications, which can be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and material; also for the carpenter work and material. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates, if deemed for the interest of the public.

JACOB C. BOGERT,
CHARLES S WRIGHT,
ALEXANDER H. KEECH, } Committee.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1857.

TO MASONS AND CARPENTERS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June, at 2 o'clock P. M., for repairs and alterations to Ward School No. 21, in Monroe-st., in the VIIth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The masons' and carpenters' work may be estimated for separately or together, and the undersigned reserve the right of rejecting any or all of the estimates, if deemed for the public interest.

ABRAHAM DENIKE,
WM. M. TWEED,
WADE B. WORRAL.

Committee in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIth Ward.

Dated New-York, May 20, 1857.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. 135 Fulton-st., near Greenwich, in the basement.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden.

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyroot,	Jerusalem,	&c. &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS. Office No. 30 WILLIAM-ST., (next building below Wall-st.)

HENRY MEIGS, Jr., WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

$10,000,000.

MORTGAGE BONDS CONVERTIBLE.

$3,500,000 FOR CONSTRUCTION. $6,500,000 FOR REDEMPTION OF FUNDED DEBT.

Date, January 1, 1857. Principal payable January 1, 1887.

Interest at seven per cent., payable July 1 and January 1.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

To provide means for the immediate completion and full equipment of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad of 465 miles, as well as to make timely provision for the redemption of the Funded Debt of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, respectively, maturing at different periods between Sept. 1, 1854, and July 1, 1875, the PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, into which these three Companies were legally merged by consolidation August 1, 1856, has authorized the issue of TEN THOUSAND BONDS, of which 3,500 of $1,000 each are known as Construction Bonds, and 6,500 of $1,000 each are known as Redemption Bonds, and are of the tenor above stated.

These Bonds are secured by a MORTGAGE IN TRUST to JOHN FERGUSON and THOMAS E. WALKER of New-York, covering the Company's Road of 465 miles, from Pittsburgh to Chicago, with all its Dépôt grounds, appurtenances and franchises, embracing the Railroad Bridge over the Allegheny River at Pittsburgh and Dépôt grounds of great value in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Chicago, Fort Wayne and at other points.

The Mortgage provides for a Sinking Fund.

The Redemption Bonds will remain under the control of the Trustees, and be issued only from time to time, as they can be exchanged for, or are required to be sold to redeem the outstanding Bonds of the three Companies consolidated, and the privilege of such exchange is now extended to holders of these Bonds, and their attention is especially invited to the advantages that will result alike to the Consolidated Company and themselves by such exchange.

The Construction Bonds are offered for sale to provide means to finish the Road between Plymouth and Chicago, 83 miles, and to ballast it and equip and furnish it with a full stock of Rolling Machinery, Engine-Houses, Shops, Station-Houses, &c., the estimates for all of which are nearly $3,000,000.

The Capital Stock of the Company is fixed at	$15,000,000
The present cost of the Road is about	12,000,000
The paid Capital is nearly	6,000,000
The Funded debt secured on the Road is	6,638,000

The earnings of the Road, mainly from local traffic, since the consolidation, from the 1st of August, 1856, to the 1st of May, 1857, eight months, have been over $1,380,000. The net earnings for that time are at a rate of over 7 per cent on the entire cost of the Road. They are the earnings of an unfinished and but partially ballasted and equipped road.

The earnings for 1857 are estimated at $2,000,000.

The Road is operated for 383 miles, from Pittsburg to Plymouth, Indiana, where its business passes to and from Chicago over another more circuitous route of different gauge.

The 83 miles between Plymouth and Chicago are in progress of construction, and far advanced toward completion. Four thousand tons of American iron are purchased, 40 miles of track can be laid this season, and the whole work completed to Chicago within twelve months; after which the earnings will increase, as is believed, with the development of the business of the road, to a permanent income of $4,000,000 per annum.

The guaranties of this result are believed to exist in these facts:

1. The road has immense resources for local traffic in passengers and freights. It connects by the shortest line Pittsburg and Chicago, and passes through 21 counties and 15 county towns (including the terminal), the valuation of whose property for taxable purposes in 1856 exceeded $150,000,000—the counties embracing some of those the best developed and most productive in Ohio and Indiana, and the towns being among the most important centres of trade between Pittsburg and Chicago.

2. The road has over 20 lateral railway connections, bringing it in communication with the whole Western Railroad system—these connections conferring marked advantages to the road as a route over various and large portions of its line from Chicago to Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo, and from Pittsburg to Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, &c. A reference to a map will more fully illustrate this point.

3. The Road is a single line, without branches, and the longest CONTINUOUS Railroad in the United States, and for its whole length of 465 miles, part of a great central route, in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, of 818 miles from Philadelphia to Chicago, and of 908 miles from New-York to Chicago, *via* Philadelphia, and on completion of the Allentown Road in Pennsylvania, of 885 miles only from New-York to Chicago, thus saving from 52 to 72 miles in distance *via* Philadelphia, and from 70 to 98 miles *via* Allentown, as compared with the great routes through New-York—making also the shortest route, of 795 miles *via Harrisburg, between Baltimore and Chicago*. In alignment and grades the entire line from Chicago to Philadelphia has marked advantages, no grades existing between Chicago and Philadelphia, going East, over 52 feet per mile. Between Pittsburg and Chicago no grades occur exceeding 47 feet per mile, and for 235 miles there are no grades over 26 4-10 feet per mile, and for more than that distance the route is practically a straight line. The Road, therefore, must become one of the most important, if not the most important, PERMANENT avenues of American commerce, and its traffic will be limited only by its capacity.

4. The Road will be completed at a low cost, as compared with other leading through lines, and has corresponding advantages in grade, alignment, &c., for safe, speedy and economical operation, and easy and cheap maintenance.

A full Exhibit of the history, condition and prospects of this Road, with copies of the Bonds, Mortgages, Articles of Consolidation, &c., has been prepared and will be furnished for the information of parties desiring to invest in the Bonds.

The Company solicits a full investigation of the merits of this loan. It is offered as one in every respect worthy the attention of capitalists, and applications are now invited for the Construction Bonds, $150,000 of which have already been sold.

A subscription for $1,000,000 of the Construction Bonds, conditional on that amount being taken, with the option to subscribers of taking $2,000,000 at the same rate, is open at the office of the Company, No 37 William-st, (3d floor,) where all needful information will be furnished.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice President.

Office of Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, May, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, April 2, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Shares, to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock, to two shares of the old stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.

The holders of the present Stock are required to receive *one-third* the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an installment of $20 per share thereon. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued—one-half convertible into the stock of the Company, on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such installments as may then have been called in, on the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.

These persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January, 1858, and after the first day of July next, will be required to receive, and pay for one-third of the new stock to which they may be entitled, at the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of the new Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued to them, of the same tenor as those issued to parties who shall appear as stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next.

Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company all accrued interest on the installments from the time that interest shall have been paid on the installments to the holders of the present shares.

All stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the installment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expires on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 2d day of January, 1858.

Information, pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.

Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

E. F. WARNER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, Saturday, March 20, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their own Stock in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 10 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 5 per cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the *consolidation*, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premium on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 William-st. NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.

NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAS ESTABLISHED an Office in this City at No. 37 William st., 3d floor, for the transfer of their Stock and the transaction of financial business. Due notice will be given of the opening of the Transfer Books. Stockholders resident in New-York, and other persons interested, can obtain a recent full exhibit of the Company's affairs, on application at this office.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND BELOIT RAILROAD COMPANY—MILWAUKEE, May 15, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest Coupons, due on the 1st day of June next, on the Bonds of the city of Milwaukee, issued to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad, also the Interest Coupons, due at the same time, on the Real Estate Mortgage Bonds of the Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

A. C. BABCOCK, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, May 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ANNA ANDERSON, in favor of BENJ. A. OSGOOD, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

$8,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on a handsome country residence worth $20,000, in New-Jersey, half-hour from New-York; the property is in a very choice location, new and increasing in value fast; any one that will take the trouble to look into this will find a good investment. Address H. P. W., care of C. LYONS, Letter Carrier, New-York Post-Office.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—TRANSFER NOTICE.—In consequence of the Annual Election for Directors, to be held in Chicago the 3d day of June, the transfer books of said Company will be closed in New-York the 24th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock, the 4th of June.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 28 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

YACHT FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—THE schooner yacht STARLIGHT, about 60 tons, well found and in perfect order. No boat in the squadron has better accommodations. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary New-York Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending 30th April, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$214,108 11	
For Interest and Annuities	31,714 54	$245,822 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death, being amount insured by policies	$46,000 00	
Paid additions to the same, for dividends declared	2,895 72	
Paid for surrendered policies and annuities	5,485 02	
Paid commissions to agents	6,547 06	
Paid taxes, printing, stationery, exchange, postage	6,081 41	
Paid advertising, salaries, rent, medical examinations, &c.	15,231 98	$82,[illegible] 16
Net increase for the quarter		$1[illegible] 49
Add—		
Net assets on hand Feb. 1, 1857		2,748,780 [illegible]
Net assets on hand May 1, 1857		2,902,396 79

Policies issued during the quarter ... 621

Policies in force May 1, 1857 ... 10,166

Of which 8,195 are for the whole life.

Average amount of insurance for each policy of insurance ... $3,362 10

I have examined the above returns and find them correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

May 15, 1857.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nath'l Hayden,	Sam. D. Babcock,
William V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	William S Coe,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abrah. Bininger,	G. J. Steadman,
Robt H. McCurdy,	J. P. Yelverton,	Cep's H. Norton,
John V. L. Pruyn,	J. Wadsworth,	J. P. Treadwell,
William Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,
Isaac Green Pearson,	Sam. M. Cornell,	W. P. Popham,
William Moore,	Sam. E. Sproulls,	L. Edgerton,
John H. Swift,	John M. Stuart,	W. S. Brown,
W. E. Dodge,	Hamlin Blake,	Geo. E. Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT, Actuary—SHEPP'D HOMANS.

Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.

General Agent—HENRY H. HYDE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John B. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hogue,	Joannes Gourd,
I. E. Labens,	Geo. B. Horewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Bossange,	William Ferdon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles R. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

DIVIDENDS

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors, at their meeting held this day, have declared a (semi-annual) dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 20th day of May inst., until which day (inclusive) the transfer books are closed.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 12, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS, *DISTILLED FROM COAL.*

Secured by Letters Patent.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL No. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL No. 2.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
KEROSENE LAMPS.

The Kerosene Oils can be obtained from the wholesale dealers, ship chandlers, druggists and grocers in this City, and the regularly appointed agents of the Company, in many of the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba.

The Company recommend to their agents and others, as the manufacturers of the best Kerosene Lamps, the following parties: Messrs. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO. Agents for Cornelius & Baker, Philadelphia; THE BROOKLYN FLINT GLASS COMPANY, No. 73 Broad-st., New-York; Messrs. DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st.; L. MERCIER, No. 137 Elm-st.; E. EDWARDS, No. 44 Duane-st. and to DYOTT, of Philadelphia. Samples of different styles of Lamps can be seen at the office of the Company.

Local agents appointed in conformity with the rules established by the Board of Trustees, on application to

AUSTENS, General Agents Kerosene Oil Company, No. 50 Beaver-st.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars, testimonials prices, &c., can be obtained on application as above.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 23 Atlantic-st. Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., No. 25 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. [illegible]

The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge. The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock. The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. [illegible] No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING. [table illegible]

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONDON, AND BREMEN.—The magnificent British steamships QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Captain [illegible], 3,300 tons burthen; INDIANA, Captain [illegible], 2,364 tons burthen; ARGO, Captain Benson, 2,338 tons burthen; JASON, Captain [illegible], 2,667 tons burthen; owned by the European and American Steam Shipping Company, of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate Wednesday for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London, and then proceed to Bremen. Returning they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate Saturday, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A surgeon is attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

The steamship QUEEN OF THE SOUTH will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, May 27, and be succeeded by the INDIANA, June 10.

For freight or passage apply to C. H. SAND, No. 21 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston	Wednesday,	May 20
ASIA, Lott,	leaves N. York	Wednesday,	May 27
NIAGARA, Wickman,	leaves Boston	Wednesday,	June 3
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York	Wednesday,	June 10
AMERICA, Lang,	leaves Boston	Wednesday,	June 17
AFRICA, Shannon,	leaves N. York	Wednesday,	June 24
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston	Wednesday,	July 1
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday,	July 8

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship [illegible], Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE, will sail on the 20th of June, and the BALTIC, Capt. J. J. Comstock, early in August. No expense has been spared to make them, in all respects, as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

GLASGOW, Saturday, April 25, at 12 o'clock, noon.
EDINBURG, Saturday, May 9, at 12 o'clock, noon.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 6, at 12 o'clock, noon.
GLASGOW, Saturday, June 20, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS PROCURED By EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Notary and Commissioner, No. 59 Wall-st., third floor. Parties unable to visit the office will be waited upon at their residences.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York, Corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 6, 1857, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 7:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this train will remain over night at Elmira, and proceed the next morning.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate Stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate Stations.

[illegible] P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day, (except that the train on Saturday runs only to Hornellsville—thence to Buffalo.)

Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 3:30, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M., (Nov. 1 this goes into effect;) leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI R R Co No. 37 Exchange-place—NEW-YORK, May 20, 1857.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE UNusual freshets in the Wisconsin River, which overflowed and slightly damaged a portion of the track of this Road on the Kickapoo bottoms, the through trains to Prairie du Chien were interrupted for a short time. The track has been fully repaired, and the through travel and freighting business were resumed yesterday, the 19th inst. The Company are provided with an ample supply of machinery and rolling stock—and persons desirous of taking this route to Prairie du Chien and the Upper Mississippi country, or of sending freight to these points over this road, can rely upon the utmost promptitude and dispatch.

WM. JERVIS, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FROM APRIL 13, 1857, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 and 11:30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Passenger train 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 9:30 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and Albany at 6 and 10:30 A. M., and 5 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M.

SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA ... [illegible]

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on Saturday, May 23, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. [illegible] ... LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 61 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship FLORIDA, Captain Isaac Crocker, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, May 23, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Bills of lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The owners of this Line will not be responsible for goods unless bills lading are regularly signed, with the value thereon expressed.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$3 50	Nashua	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worcester	3 50	2 50	Lowell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Providence	3 00	2 50	Groton Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fitchburg	[illegible]	—	New-London or Norwich	[illegible]	1 00

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tickets, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7, 9½ A. M.; 1, 4½, 6½ P. M. Leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M.; 3, 5½ P. M.—landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way. Fare 6 cents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against HARRY HALL, Henry Boyd, Paul L. [illegible], and Ann Eliza [illegible], his wife; Elijah M. Kimball, Mary Marshall, Peter Thornton, William Thornton, Robert N. Smith, [illegible] Jr., John S. Anderson and George W. [illegible], defendants.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 14 Wall st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 3, 1856.

BARRETT & BRINSMADE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of January, 1857.

BARRETT & BRINSMADE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

my13-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—CALVIN P. BAILEY, Jr., THOMAS H. BENTON, Jr., and LE ROY R. TUTTLE, against THE BANK OF OTTOWA.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 15 Wall-street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and fifty dollars, with interest from the 2d day of September, 1856, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, April 6, 1857.

HULL & STOCKER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 15 Wall-street.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York on the 7th day of May, 1857. New-York, May 7, 1857.

HULL & STOCKER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 15 Wall-street, New-York City. my11-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—JOSIAH W. BAKER, Plaintiff, against ALEXANDER CHALMERS, William Archer, [illegible], John C. Barrett, Samuel Atkinson, The British Linen Company's Bank, Theodorus O. Fowler and [illegible] Bank, Defendants.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants WILLIAM R. HOLDSWORTH, JOHN C. BARRETT and SAMUEL ATKINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of March, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 111 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 21, 1857.

H. BREWSTER, Plaintiff's Attorney,

my22-law6wF* No. 111 Nassau-st.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM WAY, ISAAC A. GRAHAM, HENRY E. BULL and HENRY A. SEARLE against THOMAS PING.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 150 Nassau-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest from the 17th day of February, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 17, 1857.

THAYER & ARNOUX, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 150 Nassau-street.

This complaint was filed in said office May 21, 1857.

THAYER & ARNOUX, Attorneys, &c.

my21-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE BROWN, Plaintiff, against RICHARD TOTTEN and EMILY his wife, THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, ANTHONY DUGRO and DORETHA his wife, BERNARD HEISTERBERG and —— his wife, JOHN FITCH, defendants.—Summons for relief. To the above defendant, BERNARD HEISTERBORG: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, in the City of New-York, State of New-York, May 19th, 1857, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. 363 Broadway, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 19th, 1857.

F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., Plaintiff's Att'y,

my22-law6wF* No. 363 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL E. THISTLE, late of the City of New-York, stone-cutter, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 626 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 27, 1856.

EDWARD CROMMELIN, ABRAHAM McBRIDE, } Executors.

n28-law6mF* JOHANNA THISTLE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JACOB C. WEEKS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 381 Pearl-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the twenty-third day of November next. Dated May 5, 1857.

CATHARINE V. WEEKS, Administratrix.

my22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. CHURCH, late of the town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of T. T. & C. W. CHURCH, at Fort Hamilton, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated Jan. 13, 1857.

ja23-law6mF* MARIA CHURCH, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH T. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store No. 307 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 22, 1857.

ap24-law6mF* JOHN R. LANDON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER FROM the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, having claims against JOHN WILSON, late of the City of New-York, [illegible], deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, Third Avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, Yorkville, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated May 2, 1857.

GEORGE B. OVER, LEVI HART, } Executors.

my5-6mTu&F*

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Cobern's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

NEW-YORK CITY.

New Buildings in Process of Erection in New-York.

From the Journal of Commerce.

	Cost.
[illegible]'s hotel	$[illegible]
Bank of Commerce	400,000
Bank of New-York	125,000
Continental Bank	100,000
[illegible] Bank	80,000
[illegible] Bank	150,000
American Exchange Bank	18,000
Bull's Head Bank	40,000
Emigrant Ind. Savings Bank	75,000
Wm. B. Astor's Banking House	300,000
Peter Cooper's "Union"	300,000
[illegible]	175,000
[illegible] Market	150,000
[illegible] store	140,000
Astor Library	140,000
[illegible]'s Church	120,000
[illegible]	80,000
[illegible]'s mansion	120,000
[illegible] Building	100,000
[illegible] in Warren and Chambers streets	110,000
[illegible] Hunt's store	100,000
[illegible] stores in Walker-street	100,000
[illegible] Wood's house	90,000
[illegible] Tucker's (four)	100,000
[illegible] Tucker's (three)	54,000
Isaac Townsend, Jr., hotel	80,000
[illegible] Halstead, hotel	80,000
[illegible] Burton's house	80,000
[illegible], two houses	80,000
[illegible]'s house	42,000
[illegible]'s house	80,000
Mr. Hendrick's house	80,000
A. W. Canfield's house	80,000
Mrs. Clinton's heirs (seven houses)	85,000
[illegible] Lord's stores	80,000
[illegible] on Twenty-third-street	80,000
[illegible]'s mansion	80,000
[illegible]'s mansion (rough estimate)	80,000
Nicholas Ludlam's mansion	65,000
Francis B. Cutting's mansion	50,000
Messrs. Schermerhorn's mansion, (two, rough estimate)	90,000
[illegible]'s mansion	60,000
Sidney Mason	60,000
[illegible] House property (say)	60,000
Spofford & Tileston's store	60,000
House for Mr. Burton	50,000
W. W. Stanley's (two)	50,000
American Express Company	50,000
Messrs. Mitchell's and others	45,000
[illegible] Mutual Insurance Company	40,000
Mr. Cartwright's house	40,000
Three other buildings	40,000
[illegible]'s store	40,000
Judge Vanderpoole's store	30,000
Murray Hill Presbyterian Church (contemp'd)	30,000
[illegible] Stewart's	30,000
[illegible] (two)	30,000
[illegible] (two)	30,000
[illegible] & Constant	30,000
[illegible] Church, Eighth-avenue	25,000
Judge Roosevelt's store	30,000
[illegible] Johnson's house	25,000
Wallis & Concklin	23,000
Daniel B. Fearing's store	20,000
[illegible] Lyon's store	20,000
Hopkins Bros.	20,000
[illegible] Orphan asylum	20,000
[illegible] Smith's store	20,000
Peddie & Morrison's store	20,000
W. A. Bloodgood	20,000
Wm. C. Mather's store	20,000
[illegible] Babcock	18,000
Mr. [illegible]'s store	15,000
Mr. ——'s house	15,000
[illegible] V. Lew, model house	10,000
Total	$5,924,000

The above is exclusive of Brooklyn, in which many extensive improvements are taking place, aided to a large extent by New-York capital.

BACKING MAYOR WOOD.—The New-York Citizens' Volunteers, (Second Division,) held a meeting on Thursday evening at National Hall, Canal-street, to take into consideration the recent laws passed by the Legislature at their last session.

There was quite a large attendance, and the meeting was organized by appointing JOHN CREIGHTON Chairman.

The Chair, after making a few remarks respecting the new laws made by the last Legislature for this City, concluded by offering the following resolutions:

Whereas, The new Charter, and the various measures enacted for our Government, were passed without any knowledge of the wants or interest of this City, and without any regard for the well-being, or any attempt to ascertain the wishes or obtain the assent of the people, and in violation of our chartered rights; and,

Whereas, Said laws are not in accordance with the spirit, intent and meaning of the Constitution of the State or of the United States; and,

Whereas, After the returns of the late census, no apportionment or redistricting of this State was had as demanded by the Constitution, and the people were not therefore constitutionally represented by a proper Legislature, the individuals assuming power as Legislators, not being elected in accordance with the present population, and having usurped those offices without legal authority; and,

Whereas, The Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of this City, as well as the Common Council thereof, have refused to recognize the rights of the Legislature of the State to deprive the citizens of this City of their constitutional rights. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we will coöperate with his Honor the Mayor in resisting, with all legal means in our power, the enforcement of all measures encroaching on our constitutional and chartered rights as citizens.

The resolutions were adopted, after which a Committee, consisting of Messrs. WALKER, MCSPEDON, CREIGHTON, EVERETT, and WILD, were appointed to confer with the 1st Division at their meeting on Friday night.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Turf for 1857.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Thursday, May 21. Match, $500; two mile heats, to wagons.

Owner, b. g. *Yankee* 1 1
Mr. Gray, g. g. *Record* 2 2
Time—6:06—6:07.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Monday, May 18. Match $1,000, 3 mile heats, to go as they please.

L. [illegible], b. m. *Laura Keene* .... 2 1 dr.
W. [illegible], b. g. *Billy Burton* .... 1 2 dr.
Time—15:38½—16:28.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Wednesday, May 20. Match $2,000; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness:

H. Woodruff's s. g. *Plough Boy* 1 1 1
J. Whelpley's s. m. *Lady Fillmore* 2 2 2
Time—2:51½; 2:51½; 2:52.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Monday, May 18. Purse and stake $450; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness:

S. McLaughlin's b. g. *Gen. Darcy* 1 0 1 1
D. Pfifer's b. m. *Belle of Portland* 3 3 3 2
D. Tallman's b. m. *Stella* 2 0 2 3
C. Burr's b. m. *Lady Woodruff* .... drawn.
H. Woodruff's *Gray Mare* .... drawn.
Owner, r. g. *Capt. Henry* .... drawn.
Owner, b. g. *Andrew Sheehan* .... drawn.
Time—2:36; 2:33½; 2:33; 2:37½.

The Two Charities.

THE CHILD'S NURSERY AND THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

A number of ladies, whose husbands are among the most prominent, wealthy, and influential citizens of New-York, have decided to place on a liberal and permanent foundation, two institutions, with a fund of $[illegible],000 cash, whose objects are so catholic, and so warmly commend themselves to the sympathies of all good men, that the very mention of them should be enough to create a generous ambition as to who shall come to give, and give the most, not only of material aid, but of that moral countenance which is so essential to the success of good enterprises.

That the funds which may be raised will be appropriated in the direction best calculated to ensure the highest good, and in the most direct and enduring manner, our readers will feel there is an all-sufficient guarantee in the character of those who have their management. Among them are found: Mrs. D. Codwise, Mrs. W. B. Astor, Mrs. R. B. Minturn, Mrs. Jacob Le Roy, Mrs. T. C. Doremus, Mrs. B. F. Barker, Miss Catherine Sedgwick, Mrs. James Gibbons, Mrs. C. N. Kirkland, Mrs. J. G. Holbrook, Mrs. A. G. H. Fitch, Miss Ann Curtis.

The Woman's Prison Association and Home, whose humane object is to take charge of such women at their discharge as authorise the hope of reform, and afford them a comfortable home, with such employment as will enable them to support themselves, and at the same time give them that social countenance which goes so far toward sustaining that self respect and self dependence which are at the foundation of all good citizenship. It is believed that by thus snatching them away from depressing influences and from dangerous and overpowering temptations, and placing them in the way of honorable maintenance, they will not only be restored to society, but will be prevented from falling into such habits as would again make sure their home at Blackwell's Island, and entail additional expense upon our City by the actual disbursement of thousands of the City funds each year. Every tax-payer is personally and pecuniarily interested in doing something himself toward the success of this enterprise, aside from the calls of common humanity. Every commitment costs the City seventy-five dollars. Surely no other argument should be needed to secure our object.

The other charity is the "Woman's Hospital" for only sick and respectable women, to give to all who apply cleanly apartments, good nursing and such medical attendance as will insure the speediest recovery, when they will leave, to return to their domestic duties as wives and mothers, to make room for others. Those who are able will be required to pay for their accommodation, so that with the aid of the income of the permanent fund, it may become hereafter a self sustaining institution, and be no longer a charity, except as to the gratuitous services of those generous-hearted women who have the management of the institution.

To raise the required fund, persons can give their note payable at a convenient time hereafter, but with semi-annual interest from date until paid.

To accomplish the whole within the coming six weeks, an efficient and vigorous effort is being made by the friends of the cause. The prominent citizens of our City will be called upon to ascertain what amount they will furnish toward these good objects by cash or note. Is there a heart in this great City, a husband, a father, or a brother, who will not respond promptly, gladly, largely to a cause like this?

G. RANDOLPH STONE.

[Advertisement.]

BROADWAY'S GREATEST ATTRACTION.—THE PALACE OF ART.—The old Carlton House, on the corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, will soon be among the things that were, and bustling trade, with its stale facts and figures, will usurp the place where wit and good living once reigned supreme. But all the attractions that surround that locality are not gone, and one rendered equally famous still remains in all its freshness and brilliancy. We have left to us on the opposite corner GURNEY'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PALACE OF ART, No. 349 Broadway, which upon a visit will fully compensate even for the loss of a whole row of Carlton Houses. Upon the walls of the exhibition-room can be found Hallotypes of the most artistic character, and Photographs that for correctness and accuracy of execution cannot be equaled in this City. GURNEY'S rooms are daily filled with troops of both sexes, desirous to procure his KEN-E-NOON PHOTOGRAPHS, that are now all the rage. We do not wonder that this is the case, for upon an examination of their merits one cannot fail to be gratified with their fidelity of expression, as well as delighted with their ideal beauty. In GURNEY'S pictures there are none of the constrained and slovenly attitudes that we too often notice in works of others in the profession, but grace and ease of position mark every Photograph that GURNEY executes. In fact, the quiet repose of attitude that really makes the picture is characteristically distinctive of GURNEY'S. The many discoveries in the daguerrean art, since its inception have been improved upon and chastened by the artists employed at GURNEY'S, and the splendid Hallotypes owe all their brilliancy to GURNEY'S fostering care, that has brought them to such perfection. We would advise our readers who have not done so by all means to give GURNEY a call, at No. 349 Broadway, and if they are not pleased with the magnificent portraits they can obtain only there, let them set us down as false prophets.—*Extract New York Leader, May 9, 1857.*

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

LIFE LENGTHENERS AND LIFE PRESERVERS.—It was once thought that the waters of life might be found in Florida, one draught of which would bless the drinker with health, no matter how diseased; reinvigorate him, although stricken in years, and give him an immortality of life. BRANDRETH'S PILLS will do nearly as much. They cure all diseases, give youth to the aged, and although we must all die, by their occasional use we can put the evil day afar off. Sold at No. 43 Brandreth Building; MRS. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn agency.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA lives; its rivals are dying out. Physicians recommend it for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Dyspepsia, &c., when all else fails. It is exclusively vegetable. So also are KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES, which are considered by children a treat, not a medicine, and radically and rapidly remove all kinds of intestinal worms. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

"FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART"—No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
HALLOTYPES superior to any made in this City.
PHOTOGRAPHS, in Oil, Pastel and Aquerelle, by FREDRICKS' corps of Parisian artists.
PHOTOGRAPHS, in Indian ink, Parisian style.
DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York, are now prepared to furnish and affix to buildings their Improved Lightning Rods. Having had great experience they have been entirely successful in protecting buildings from lightning, and their rods are neatly and substantially applied.

[Advertisement.]

☞ EACH DAY IS AN OPENING DAY AT R. T. WILDE's large millinery warerooms, No. 251 Broadway. Now some novelty comes in from his own manufactory, and now something fresh and brilliant from Paris. Ladies are invited to view his French summer bonnets, dress caps, and other head attire, together with his large stock of French flowers, ribbons, &c.

[Advertisement.]

"THE WILD KNIGHT."—This great story of Conn's, dramatised, is having an immense run at PURDY's National Theatre, night after night, amidst all the storm of wind and rain. The house has been crowded to overflowing. It is announced again for this evening, together with the wonderful Pantomime of "Asphodel; or, The Magic Pen," and the Comedy of "Young America."

[Advertisement.]

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We wish to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in our columns of the sale on Saturday, the 23d day of May, at 12 o'clock, by JAMES M. MILLER, of a valuable tract of property in the town of Westchester, forming part of the estate of the late ROBERT GIVEN, and opposite the country seat of JOHN J. PALMER, Esq.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion produces emaciation, debility, supineness, and premature decay. Unless the stomach is vigorous the blood will be depraved, and the whole organization must suffer. As this remedy will cure indigestion in all its forms and phases, sickness from such a cause is inexcusable.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is a concentrated extract which is applied and inhaled; it is the only fluid that contains electro-magnetism, which it imparts to the system, increasing its vitality, enabling it to expel pain and disease. STAFFORD'S OINTMENT and POWDERS cure all diseases of impure blood. The Ointment is made of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow. The Powders are a new combination of sulphur and iron with sugar of milk; the taste is agreeable; they do not sicken nor purge, but act directly upon the blood. The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who commend their use as indicated, for diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth-avenue, New-York.
Jos. L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall street, New-York.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Publisher of *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro'r *Ch'n Intelligencer*, N. Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and William, N. Y.
Col. Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Michigan.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Michigan.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Illinois.
Gen. Cazeneau, Texas.

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 25 cents a bottle; Powders, $1 a package of 12 Powders. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 14 State-street, New-York, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—Yesterday morning as the train with the locomotive was coming in from Jamaica through Atlantic-street, between Smith and Hoyt streets, it overtook Mr. JOHN S. BALDWIN, of Centre Moriches, L. I., who was driving into the city with a fine horse and carriage. When the locomotive came up, the horse became unmanageable. Mr. BALDWIN tried to secure him, but did not succeed. The horse took the carriage against the train, which was not delayed in the least, oversetting the carriage and throwing Mrs. B. out violently upon her head on to the pavement. She was considerably bruised and her face slightly wounded. Her husband narrowly escaped being run over by the train and instantaneously killed.

The horse and broken carriage kept on towards the tunnel, running against another carriage standing on the street, and breaking that also, when a young man seeing some three or four little children right ahead in the horse's track, rushed at the risk of his life and a slight bruise, and secured him. The carriage was a perfect wreck.

SUNDAY CARS.—The Brooklyn City Railroad Company have concluded for the future, to run as many cars on Sunday as may be necessary to accommodate the travel.

NEW-JERSEY.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.—The corner-stone of the Second Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, was laid yesterday afternoon, with appropriate ceremonies, consisting of prayer, by Rev. C. K. IMBRIE, of the First Presbyterian Church, addresses by Judge JESSUP, of Pennsylvania, and WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, reading of the contents of the box deposited in the stone, singing and prayer by Rev. P. D. VAN CLEEF, of the Wayne-street Reformed Dutch Church.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MAY 21.

$5,000	Indiana St. 2½s	53½	200	Reading Railroad c	78⅛
100	Cal. State 7s.'70	86½	400	do c	78⅜
500	Virginia 6s	91¼	100	do s30	78
3,000	do b3	91½	650	do s3	78½
6,000	Missouri St. 6s	82	500	do s30	77¾
5,000	E. R. Cv. bs. '71 s30	75	200	do s30	78
10,000	Ill. Cent RR. Bs. c	90¾	250	do b60	78½
5,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. bs	57	900	do s3	78
2,000	do	57½	200	do	78⅜
10	Bank of America	121	314	Cleve. & Tol. R. R. s3	64
30	Am. Ex. Bk. Scrip	110¾	750	do s3	64¼
5	American Ex. Bank	113	400	do b30	64¼
5	O. L. & Trust Co.	103	100	do s10	64½
25	Del. & Hud. Canal	125	100	do b60	64½
12	do	124¾	600	do s30	64
5	Pa. M. Steam. Co.	84	500	do s30	64½
100	Cumb. Coal Co. s3	18½	170	M. So. & N. Ia. B'd b3	57
500	do b3	18¼	100	do s30	56¾
384	N. Y. Cen. R. R. s3	86¼	250	do s30	57
350	do	86¾	300	do s30	57¼
100	do s3	86¼	100	do s3	57¼
500	do s60	86	350	do s5	57¼
100	do b60	86¾	50	do s10	57¼
20	[illegible] Railroad	15	100	do s10	57¼
100	do	14¾	20	do s10	57¼
200	do s60	14¾	100	do b60	58¼
100	do s3	14¾	40	do s3	57
20	Hud. River R. R.	33¾	300	do b60	58¼
80	Erie Railroad b3	37¾	100	do s30	57¾
600	do b3	37¾	100	do s30	58
1000	do b10	37¾	50	do	58½
255	do s3	37¾	250	do c	58½
250	do s10	37¾	200	do b3	59¼
10	do	37¾	100	do b3	59½
25	do b30	37¾	100	do s60	57¾
50	do b15	37½	50	do b30	58¼
100	do s30	37¾	100	do b10	58½
100	do s30	37	140	Mich. So. & N. Ia S. S.	89
200	do	37¾	20	do s3	88¼
250	do	37¾	178	Ill. Cen. R. R. c	133
100	do s3	37	100	do s7	133
200	do b30	37¾	100	do c	133½
1100	do b10	37¾	140	C. and Pitts. R. R.	46¾
300	do b10	37¾	100	do	47
600	do b10	37¾	10	do	47¼
50	Panama Railroad s3	95	50	do b30	47½
100	do	94½	7	Cleve Co' & Cin. R.	104
15	New Jersey R. R.	124	25	Galena & Chi. R. R.	98¾
6	Mich. Cen. RR	94¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R. b60	97¼
100	do s60	94	18	Mil. & Miss. R. R. c	85
200	do	94½	80	La Crosse & Mil. R.	77¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s.	85¾	600	Erie Railroad s30	38
20	Pacific Mail St. Co.	84	150	do b10	38¼
100	M. S. & N. I. R. s30	58¾	1500	do b60	38¼
50	do s30	59	100	do b60	38¼
100	do	59¼	100	do	38¼
150	do s60	59	200	do	38
100	do	59¼	100	do s10	38
50	do b10	59¼	500	Clev. & Tol. R. b3	65
150	do s10	59½	100	do b30	65
150	do b10	60	100	do	65
500	do b3	60	1000	do	65¼
200	do b30	60	200	do s30	65½
100	do s60	59¼	450	do b30	65¼
50	Hud. Riv. R'd	34	25	Mil. & Miss. RR s3	65¼
50	Harlem R. R.	14¾	200	N. Y. Cent. R. s30	86
150	do b30	14¾	50	do b60	86½
100	do	14¾	20	do	86½
115	Panama R. R.	95	20	M. S. & N. Ia. pref. sk.	90

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$4,000 Great West. (Ill.) R. 1 m. 7s, int. ad. 48⅛@48¾
$1,000 Great West. (Ill.) R. 1 m. 10s, int. ad. ... 60¾
£500 Cin., Logansport & Chic. R R. 6s., int. ad. 51
$10,000 Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. 7s., int. ad. 58
$2,000 Illinois State 6 ℔ cent. bonds, int. ad. ... 129½
$8,000 Marietta and Cin. R. R. 1st m. 7s., int. ad. 55
$1,000 Cleve., Painesville & Ashtabula R., int. ad. 90¼
$2,000 Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis R., int. ad. 52¼
$18,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. 7s., int. ad. 65
$1,000 Chicago, St. Paul & Fon du Lac R., int. ad. 70
50 shares Chic., St. Paul and Fon du Lac R. R. ... 28
160 shares Manhattan Oil Co. ... 10¼
450 shares Cincinnati and Chicago R. R. ... 6
20 shares New York & New Haven R. (gen. stock) 47¼
75 shares New York and New Haven R. R. ... 46½
60 shares Delaware, Lack. and Western R. R. ... 59
30 shares East River Bank ... 87
60 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Co. ... 118½@119½
50 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co. ... 115
40 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co. ... 114½
50 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Co. ... 186½@187
25 shares National Fire Insurance Co. ... 195½

THURSDAY, May 21—P. M.

With the exception of the Stock Board, which was firmer, business was dull in money circles to-day. Money is easy, and prime paper in request at 8@8½ ℔ cent. The business in Foreign Exchange goes over to Tuesday next, as there is no steam-packet to sail on Saturday. The collections from the Northwest are said to be improving since the Lakes and Canals have fully opened, but there is still some concern felt as to the extent of the realizations from that quarter on the sales of last season. The immediate indications are that the amount of Produce coming forward is larger than was estimated before the opening of navigation. The Metropolitan Bank has notified for 50 ℔ cent. of its increased capital to be paid in by 15th July, and the remainder by 15th October. The Merchants' Bank will transfer 25 ℔ cent. surplus from the old charter to the increased capital of the new bank on the 1st June. Where the old stockholders have not subscribed to the new stock, the final dividend of 25 ℔ cent. will be paid in cash on the same day.

The heavy and causeless decline in Stocks yesterday, brought in a strong class of buyers to-day, and although the usual efforts to keep the market under, were resorted to on the opening of the list, the dealings were large and at advancing prices to the close of the day. The contracts, cash and on time, in Southern Michigan alone, register 6,500 shares. The sales of Erie and Toledo were also heavy in amount, and in the other Roads to a fair extent. The advance in Southern Michigan from yesterday was 3 ℔ cent., the closing sales 60⅛ ex privilege, equal to 66 ℔ cent. with the privilege. The guaranteed Stock sold at 90, and that rate bid for more. This price, and the common Stock at 60 ℔ cent., give a market value of 6 ℔ cent. to the privilege availed of yesterday of exchanging 20 shares in each hundred at par. Toledo shares recovered 2¼ ℔ cent.; Erie 1 ℔ cent. and Panama 1 ℔ cent. Illinois Central yielded 1 ℔ cent. on the cash price of yesterday. There was not much done in the list of Bonds. The speculators sold Reading down to 78⅛ ℔ cent. in the forenoon, but the bids stood 79⅛@⅜ at the close. The market, generally, closed quite firm.

The recent award of the Second Mortgage Loan of the Galena and Chicago Company was to the amount of $987,000 to 248 applicants, all stockholders, and of a total proprietary of 1,300. The whole applications were for over two millions of dollars.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $90,235; paid $89,046, and held at the close a balance of $13,693,956.

The following is the list of the awards of the Guaranteed Loan of the Southern Michigan Company, which could not be prepared, at the office, in season for the press this morning. We republish the introductory circular with the blanks properly filled.

Circular.

OFFICE OF THE M. S. AND N. I. RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-street, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1857.

The Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company present herewith a statement of the applications made for the $3,000,000 of its 10 ℔ cent. guaranteed stock, and of the manner in which the same has been awarded.

This subscription was opened on the 7th of the present month, and at the close of the books this day it reached the sum of $6,[illegible],000, embracing 902 different subscriptions. The subscribers represent, in the aggregate, about $[illegible] of the general stock of the Company, standing in their names on the books. In compliance with the terms of the original proposition, there has been awarded to each subscriber four shares of the guaranteed stock for every ten shares of the general stock held by him, and in the same proportion for a greater or less amount; and these several awards appear in the list herewith.

In announcing this result, the Directors express their gratification at the prompt and liberal manner in which the stockholders have responded to their appeal. They have thus been enabled to realize, without sacrifice, cash means to an amount sufficient to place the finances of the Company in a satisfactory condition. They consider the unsold assets and securities of the Company sufficient to provide for the remainder of its unfunded debt, and that they may be converted as fast as may be necessary for that purpose.

The entire system of roads of this Company, embracing the Goshen Line, just opened, and the Detroit Road and Jackson Branch, now nearly finished, will be in operation in July; and the Board deem this a proper occasion to renew the expression of their confident opinion that the earnings of the Company for the future, as for the past, will be sufficient to provide for interest upon its debt, to meet the annual contributions to the sinking fund, and to make to the stockholders regular and liberal dividends upon both classes of the stock. This result is indeed insured by the past earnings of the road, allowing 50 ℔ cent. for expenses, at which it is confidently believed the road may be operated. The new portion of our road, now about to be opened, will, in the opinion of the Board, add largely to our receipts; and it is believed that $3,000,000 per annum will be the minimum of the earnings for the first year after our roads are fully in operation.

The Board expect to accomplish these results, and to that end will endeavor to introduce the utmost efficiency and economy into every department of the management of the road. The Board have adopted the plan of a guaranteed stock, for a limited amount, distributed pro rata amongst the stockholders, because they regarded it as the most economical and equitable method of providing means, but without any idea of interfering with regular dividends upon the remaining stock of the Company. Inasmuch, however, as the dividends on the guaranteed stock of the Company are made payable in June and December, it has been deemed advisable to change the dividend days upon the general stock to April and October, as this will more nearly equalize the payments of the Company during the year. By order of the Board,

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD,
JOHN WILKINSON,
JOHN A. C. GRAY,
JOHN STRYKER,
WILLIAM B. WELLES,
} Executive Committee.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE THREE MILLION DOLLARS OF GUARANTEED TEN PER CENT. CONSTRUCTION STOCK OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Subscribers' Names.	No. of Shares applied for.	Shares awarded.	Subscribers' Names.	No. of Shares applied for.	Shares awarded.
Heman J. Redfield	1000	200	W. L. Marcy	250	106
Henry Keep	1000	200	John Knower	500	192
J. S. Atwood	1000	480	John V. Beam, Jr.	20	20
Edwin C. Litchfield	1000	550	The Leather Manufacturers' Bank, by W. H. Macy, President	100	30
John A. C. Gray	560	74	Hawley & Bradford	200	20
W. B. Welles	500	140	Oliphant's Sons	600	200
John Wilkinson	400	80	Rufus H. King	200	20
Wm. G. Slade	80	[illegible]	Joel Rathbone	200	60
Wm. G. Slade, for J. P. Gifford	20	8	James T. Barker	20	20
D. V. N. Radcliff	20	20	Norman S. Walker	20	20
Wm. M. Burr	200	40	Carlos Tracy	20	12
Clark Durant, per H. D.	500	100	Charles Gould	200	200
Ransom Gardner	80	72	Corn Exchange B'k, per E. W. Dunham, President	500	160
D. N. Barney	100	48	E. W. Dunham	400	80
R. C. Knapp	40	8	A. M. Morrison	400	80
Greene C. Bronson	100	80	R. S. Burrows	200	40
Edwin Burr	100	20	L. D. Cowan	200	40
Wm. F. Jones	100	40	T. C. Euract	500	120
Carpenter & Vermilye	850	248	F. C. Havemeyer	500	80
John Stryker	550	214	F. C. Havemeyer, (Guardian,)	50	50
E. Morrison	100	82	C. Havemeyer	30	30
C. B. Loomis	10	6	Dr. J. M. Heister	8	8
George W. Hodges	40	8	James Murdock	100	20
S. F. Wardwell	50	10	R. H. Belden	10	4
Daniel W. Kellogg	25	10	Edward Ewen	10	4
Samuel T. Hubbard	8	8	Alex. C. Twining	12	12
John M. Hopkins	25	6	John J. Northrop, Attorney	20	4
Robert L. Stuart	500	400	Thomas S. Cooper	48	44
John D. Wolfe	400	160	Alexander Bliss	20	12
A. G. Hamersley	50	22	George L. Meacham	20	12
Wm. Tilden	222	44	G. T. Cromwell	20	8
John Wells	20	12	Thomson Price	20	10
Griggs & Lothrop	1200	424	Samuel Wetmore	200	40
Elisha Litchfield	200	64	Wm. E. Rose	10	4
Elisha C. Litchfield	500	420	N. T. Higbie	80	64
Est of J. Ten Eyck	250	200	Geo. W. Dewey	8	8
Travers & Jerome	1500	40	Frederick Renaud	4	4
J. Butler Wright	4	4	Edmond Pequignot	8	2
A. G. Stout	406	60	Henry Platt	20	12
Wm. Patterson	2	2	Charles B. Fish	10	10
W. W. Evans, by William Patterson, Attorney	18	18	T. Boardman	10	10
Eliza M. Evans, by William Patterson, Attorney	2	2	D. Boardman	24	12
E. B. Litchfield	500	188	George T. Elliott	20	6
N. E. James	40	8	Samuel T. Carey	40	20
Ira Harris	50	10	Edward H. Tracy	50	8
Mrs. P. W. Harris	128	26	James Cowl	8	8
Mrs. C. C. McIntosh	50	10	Matthew Bird	16	16
John S. Boyd	80	16	George Phipps	40	40
David S. Boyd	48	8	V. P. Dow	8	8
R. North	20	10	Thomas Hun	20	20
Geo. Van Kleeck	68	14	D. B. Gaffney	4	4
Susan T. Bagg, by C. Tracy, Att'y	50	22	P. Cagger	12	12
H. P. Alexander	40	8	W. J. Blackall	20	20
Isaac Small	10	6	David Monroe	4	4
Eli Small	4	4	G. G. Maxon	66	66
Harriet P. Smith	100	20	N. Switz	20	20
John J. Thomas	30	6	P. H. Silvester	46	46
A. B. Barrett, by J. Wilbur, Att'y	100	80	Edward Vincent, p'r Howell	[illegible]	8
C. L. Anthony	40	20	John Parkman	8	8
J. N. Bolles	10	10	Thomas S. Gibbs	50	40
Wm. C. Miller, per J. Van Schaick	100	20	R. M. Gibbs, per T. S. Gibbs, Att'y	50	40
A. E. Church	2	2	H. Salisbury & Co.	40	20
J. M. Mackie	10	10	A. G. Dulman	20	20
M. Delano	100	20	J. M. Couperthwait	14	4
Jas. Vanderhoven	16	14	W. R. Post	36	8
Charles Tuttle	200	40	Henry S. Doremus	4	4
D. H. Lawrence, per J. M. Griggs	20	4	Justus Stocking	100	100
Henry Lyles, Jr., per R. D. L.	6	6	Florence Brandegee	2	2
H. B. Lane (in tr'st)	20	4	Thomas H. Herring	40	40
Samuel C. Moore	6	6	Walter Freeman, by A. Decker	20	20
Curtis Noble	32	10	M. Vasser	400	80
George A. Hoyt	40	10	Daniel Stimson	4	4
W. G. Hammond	100	40	Geo. Redfield, per H. J. Redfield	64	12
W. H. Martin	400	80	Fisher, Denny & Co.	200	28
[illegible]	120	60	Marcus Spring	75	6
Thomas T. Fisher	100	60	James Forker	40	40
A. W. [illegible], per power	6	6	John B. Hillyer	20	20
			Adolph Pfender	22	22
Charles Lyon	20	14	J. W. Hamersley	30	20
Charles Burkhalter	200	30	Peter Anderson, per C. Butler	160	160
Andrew Foster, per G. T. Elliot	10	10	Charles Butler	160	54
E. A. Butler	7	6	Allen Rossman	8	8
Thos. Durant, by T. C. Durant, Att'y	1200	182	Stephen Groesbeck, by J. Van Schaick	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chas. R. Richards, per George Jones, Att'y	50	10	J. H. Chedell	300	104
			Horace White	1000	216
M. G. Baldwin	8	2	Hamilton White	250	64
John Van Arsdale	128	28	Leonard Scott	4	4
John C. F. Hees	40	8	W. W. Sweezy	68	68
John Catlin	100	40	Samuel C. Harriot	24	24
John J. Bill	100	40	A. G. Trask	10	2
E. Wickes	200	80	Martin A. Howell	40	24
W. G. Beardsley	100	20	W. F. Mott, by W. F. M., Jr., Att'y	6	6
F. E. Austin, by W. M. Y.	10	10	Thomas J. Nelson	18	18
Stebbins & Bloodgood	100	80	E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co.	3,600	1,700
T. Edwards	8	8	Charles Stanton	70	70
Mary C. Fessenden, by A. G. Jerome, Att'y	4	4	Charles Hawley	24	20
			Ann M. Whitmore, by Wm. Whitmore	6	6
Edward McVicker	12	12	John Clarke, by Weeks & Co.	24	24
G. W. Newell	500	184			
Zayde E. Barcroft, by H. Bancroft, Att'y	50	10	Jacob Harsen	40	40
Hamilt'n Blydenburg	10	4	Peter Van Voorhis	8	8
Julius T. Andrews	24	20	V. S. Kinyon	48	40
H. H. Casey, (in trust)	20	20	M. L. Bushnell	10	10
Bruce & Young, per J. W.	20	20	Edward Oothout	10	10
C. D. Jackson, (Meigs, Jr., & Smith)	6	6	F. Holmes, (on privilege of M. L. Bushnell)	2	2
John Williamson, for Self, Wm. S. & N. Williamson	18	18	J. K. Riggs, (Ex. of G. Riggs, deceased,)	28	28
Garry Chambers	10	4	Joseph K. Riggs	20	20
Duncan McMartin	12	12	Jonathan Woodward	10	10
Chas. Thos. Dering	22	12	Henry Ten Eyck	100	40
S. P. Jermain	40	40	John S. Prouty	120	24
Z. H. Russell	8	8	John J. Adam	8	8
Emory Wendell	4	4	Laban Hoskins	16	16
P. Drayton	20	20	Phebe M. Hussey, per L. Hoskins	2	2
H. Beers Glover	10	10	Samuel Miller	700	500
Joseph Smart	28	6	William Sisson	40	40
William Bodden	50	10	J. H. Van Antwerp, (and as cashier,)	100	0
W. Hughson	10	4	Henry L. Fuller	8	8
John S. Crouse	4	4	P. C. Turner	8	8
William Edgar	20	4	S. S. Day	6	6
C. P. Wood, by H. T. Morgan & Co.	64	64	S. S. Day, trustee	6	6
F. Gleason, per Wainwright & Norris	80	80	Frederick Hill	4	4
			A. H. Seabury & Co.	60	28
Charles Pardee	100	24	Richard Talcott	100	40
Esther Ann Catlett	100	28	Isaac Beers	27	10
Esther Ann Catlett, (in addition)	32		Abel Beers	20	8
			J. Archbald	56	26
George Martin, by W. Searls	16	16	David Magie	20	20
John S. Searls, by W. Searls	4	4	T. P. Handy, by Wesley & Kowalski	80	80
E. S. Hamilton	10	4	E. Robinson, by Wesley & Kowalski	80	80
J. D. Otis, by W. Howland	10	10	Jonathan Ransom	75	30
			W. T. Williams	80	80
John Searing, by W. Howland	8	8	Austin Smith	50	50
Eli Perry	20	20	J. L. Schoolcraft	200	40
Tucker, Crawford & [illegible]	10	10	David Madden	18	12
J. S. Livingston	14	14	Jas. S. Seymour	50	50
Ira Carpenter	60	24	Geo. G. Clapp	20	8
[illegible]	24	24	Edw. H. Avery	10	10
Lyman Sanford	20	20	Walter R. Ritch	3	3
C. H. Tucker	8	8	J. H. Ten Eyck	74	74
G. Von Baum & Co.,			H. Ten Eyck	14	14
			B. C. Raymond	30	30
			P. Owen Moore	2	2

Subscribers' Names.	Applied for.	Awarded.	Subscribers' Names.	Applied for.	Awarded.
[illegible] for self and others	44	44	[illegible] Olmsted	8	8
[illegible]	200	40	Moses Isaacs	4	4
[illegible] Noble	40	40	J. P. Beardsley	40	20
John V. Plume	100	40	Benj. H. Hill	4	4
Carpenter & Vermilye, for J. N. [illegible]	100	80	B. R. Coit	12	12
			Albert Crane	12	12
			William Hawley	40	20
			Seabury Tredwell	16	16
F. P. Phillipse, by A. Cook	8	8	Wm. Walcott, by [illegible], Murray & Co.	80	80
J. D. Denny	80	30			
Wheeler & Hurd	4	4	Joseph Fellows	4	4
Christopher Marsh	8	6	D. S. Lathrop	20	20
G. Van Rensselaer	12	12	John Cunningham	20	20
Henry Oothout	14	14	P. L. Ronalds	50	10
Nathan G. King	4	4	George Cook, by H. White	20	10
David L. Seymour	40	40			
B. Ashley, by H. B. Barker	8	8	H. P. [illegible]	20	10
Samuel L. Phelps	100	80	Abram Bedell, for self and J. W. Van Schaick	8	8
Ambrose [illegible]	40	40			
Sidney B. Roby	30	6			
L. R. Lyon, per W. & J. O'Brien	40	12	Calvin Burr	200	40
P. G. Jewett, by H. White	100	100	S. G. Wolcott, for himself and Caroline Wolcott	80	80
John Lee, by do	20	20	Frances A. Robbins, and H. F. Robbins, by H. A. Robbins	10	4
Joel Thayer, by do	20	20			
Albert King, by do	60	12			
M. L. Webb, by do	25	10			
B. Pilkins, by do	10	6	George Dickinson, by Ed. Ingraham	81	32
F. H. Williams, by do	8	4	Hoppet & Beel	700	128
W. Hitchcock, by do	30	20	Sarah W. B. Wright, guardian for J. B. Bouck, by Meigs & Greenleaf	4	4
Elijah Rhodes	8	8			
E. F. Cushman	16	16			
Joshua Pratt	4	4			
Deville White	8	8	John O. Wright, by Meigs & Greenleaf	40	8
Alex. Thompson	8	8			
P. S. Bogue	120	20	John E. Miles	24	24
Wm. T. [illegible]	30	20	P. R. Toll	10	10
Ethan [illegible]	4	4	Wm. Milburn	23	20
Charles Coates	12	12	A. [illegible]	40	8
Calvin Crane, for self and G. Crane	8	8	H. H. Seabrook	8	4
			R. H. Thurman	20	4
Eben Cauldwell	20	20	Maria M. Bell	6	6
Samuel Millbank	40	8	M. B. Hammond	4	4
W. [illegible]	40	20	Daniel Knower	50	10
Francis Randall	4	4	Lambert H. Tredwell	40	10
J. E. Williams, by H. T. Morgan & Co.	8	8	Levi Phillips	40	10
			David H. Kellogg	26	26
W. H. Falls	12	6	L. C. Andrus	4	4
G. Wellingford	16	6	Spies, Christ & Jay	20	16
George H. Allen, by Meigs & Greenleaf	2	2	Henry Demarest	20	20
			Margaretta Parmalee	20	8
Schuchardt & Gebhard	40	40	P. K. Post	20	8
			L. Stein	24	24
			P. J. Woodbury	4	2
Schuchardt & Gebhard, in trust, W. P. Shaffer	8	8	Elisha Pettibone	25	20
			Isaac Lyon	16	16
Solomon Luke	8	8	William B. Dick	25	20
Chas. A. Easton	50	20	C. P. [illegible]	4	4
Sarah Tracy, per J. W.	20	20	J. & H. Hutchings	10	10
			Thomas E. Lovett	8	8
Ransom Garrett	10	2	Paul Hayes	10	2
Catharine E. Storm	4	4	Edward Padelford	20	20
Jeanjaquet, Bros.	4	4	Caro. Vandenburgh	8	8
Jeanjaquet, Bros., trustees	10	10	Robert Goelet	50	50
			Peter Goelet	50	50
Wells E. Kitch	8	2	J. Q. Jones	50	10
Moran, Brothers	1000	128	Willet & Ward	120	24
J. E. Warner, by C. & V.	280	140	John A. Hand, Lyman Freeman, Edward Hand, assigned to F. Holmes	32	32
A. G. Beardsley, by C. & V.	20	20			
C. W. Schomp, by C. & V.	16	10	James Laurie	10	10
			G. N. Manly	20	12
James Edwards	10	10	Margaret Goodrich	8	8
Elizabeth M. Harper	10	8	Wm. A. Boyd	10	4
Henry Van Vleck	10	10	Charles K. Hamilton	10	4
T. D. Armstrong	4	4	Israel J. Gray	16	40
Eli Whitney	20	12	H. H. Thompson	10	10
C. Strong	20	20	Andrew Dexter	28	40
F. Chamberlin	8	8	P. V. Rogers	8	8
John S. Barry	500	100	Wm. W. Nellis	20	20
Philip S. Beebe	10	2	S. Newton Dexter	20	20
F. H. Dewey	25	10	Hervey Rhodes	8	8
Thomas D. Bennett	6	6	Guy Richards	16	16
Nancy A. Hale	2	2	Estate of Nathaniel Richards, per Jonathan D. Steele, Adm	48	40
Gideon D. Eames	2	2			
John Tracy	6	6			
L. Whitmore	8	8	John M. Donnelly	6	6
N. Bigginbotham	46	46	John W. Allen	40	20
Mrs. S. D. Randall	22	22	Charles Gray	10	10
N. D. Randall	6	6	D. O. Kellogg	20	20
Sam'l Breese	8	8	Henry A. King, by R. S. Burrows	60	40
S. Breese, Admin'tr	10	10			
Eliza B. Stevens	4	4	Alfred Brooks	20	20
N. Beardsley	120	120	David Ulry	24	24
Geo. D. Hewson	70	12	J. W. Hubbard & Co.	20	20
G. W. Leonard	20	20	Preston Wing	4	4
D. O. Baker	4	4	Wm. W. Hoag	4	4
John Barrow	12	12	S. Preston	2	2
R. W. Milbank	40	36	E. B. Barton, by T. C. Leeds, Att'y	80	80
J. L. Watrous	20	20			
Stephen A. Gifford	4	4	W. H. Ferry, by W. C. Churchill, Att'y	40	40
Julius Wadsworth	200	60			
H. L. [illegible]	4	4	John Shoemaker	40	40
H. Platt, by J. Thayer	12	12	Andrew Boordman	12	12
Edwin Mead	6	6	R. T. Burnham	6	6
Ralph Mead	8	8	C. O. Lansing	4	4
Ralph Mead & Co.	8	8	Amasa J. Parker	50	20
Hickok, assignee, W. Wakeley	20	20	George Cook	20	20
			Simpson & Vail	10	10
Thos. J. Strong	4	4	Thos. Simpson, by D. M. Vail	8	4
F. F. Hills, J. R. Hills, Wm. Hills } in all	250	200	M. Lindenbrun	50	8
			Frederick Briggs	100	40
R. E. Rice	4	4	Silas Downing	40	40
Attwood & Co.	500	160	John S. Crouse	16	4
Gillespie & Pierce	40	4	Rev. Samuel Buel	25	8
Jefferson Mayell	12	12	R. S. Chidsey	20	4
James Ward	8	8	F. A. Voorhees	8	8
T. C. B. Knowlson	21	21	Sedgwick Austin	24	24
James Dutton, by Walcott, Att'y	16	4	R. S. Austin	4	4
			John Austin	8	8
Thurman Kellogg, by W. Walcott	16	4	David Wallis	14	10
			Joshua Burt	8	8
Wm. Walcott	260	160	Obadiah Thorn	20	20
Eben Wilcox	20	4	Elias Thorn	20	20
Joseph Edwards	14	4	Joshua Cornell	20	4
N. T. Vedder	40	20	James [illegible]	8	8
C. S. Chapman	20	4	Dennis E. Alward	40	8
Philip Kearney, by his att'y, Kearney	20	20	C. H. Merriman	60	12
			Robert T. Paine	20	4
Henry Willard	20	12	J. Y. Williamson, by Hopkins & Co.	100	40
Joseph Talcott, by Richard Talcott	6	6	Edward Delafield, in trust by Weston	12	12
Mary F. Ireland, by Geo. Woodman	8	8	Robert Reade	20	20
			Wm. M. Gregory	20	8
			Lewis [illegible]	20	20
Jos. C. Y. Page, by H. T. Morgan & Co.	20	20	Isaac R. Elwood	50	20
			Daniel Kellogg	20	8
D. D. Barnard, by H. T. Morgan & Co.	20	20	J. Pratt, Jr.	4	4
E. N. Kellogg & Co.	40	8	D. White	8	8
W. H. Meaker	4	4	S. F. Raxford, for Henry J. Brown	4	4
John W. Herbert	20	4			
P. A. Morison	10	8	Corn's Bogert	40	8
Thomas B. Osborn	4	4	R. Thompson	40	40
Charles W. March	40	8	John Sill	10	10
Alexander Nelson	100	40	John Sill, Cashier	10	10
J. R. Rigg	20	20	J. S. Van Rensselaer	10	10
Chas. H. Havemeyer	100	20	John W. Ford	10	2
S. Van Pelt	4	4	S. Van Rensselaer	12	12
Jesse Bush	8	8	Dr. B. Phillips	12	12
Jesse Bond	12	12	Ebenezer Thayer	120	120
Philip Fall	4	4	Sally R. Lockwood	14	14
Elijah Stanton	14	14	Harriet L. Lockwood	10	10
Lucy H. Cowles	4	4	Myron Merrill	26	26
Mathew S. Pitcher	24	10	Luther Meacham, by Myron Merrill	2	2
Josiah Case	40	10			
Chas. F. Clarkson	40	18	Harry Pierce, by Myron Merrill	2	2
Isaac Kip, Jr., assign'd to F. Holmes	20	40	Thomas O'Hara	20	20
Horatio Lyon, (additional)	48	14	Isaac M. Millbank	50	10
G. Lighbourn, per Tucker & Lighb'n	10	10	Jesse Stone	10	10
			Henry B. Smith	10	4
			W. Schall & Co.	100	40
C. Lightbourn, per Tucker & Lighb'n	10	10	Geo. H. Peckham	100	40
Stephen Brooks	12	12	Thos. Olcott, by H. T. Morgan & Co.	40	40
Evan Davis	6	6			
David Davis	8	8	William L. Barton	20	16
John Penfold	20	16	David L. Barton	50	24
J. W. McLane	8	6	Samuel Barton	25	20
Harriet M. Curtis, by D. L. Seymour	14	4	Joseph F. Barton	20	24
			Alverson Ely	10	6
S. B. [illegible]	70	70	Ansel D. Hanchett	10	6
E. Caldwell & Co.	560	220	Clarissa Southwick	6	2
Isaac Hovey, by J. C. Leeds, Att'y	88	88	Cynthia Peck	20	12
			George B. Peck	80	80
Thomas D. Bennett	10	6	William Brown	40	8
A. M. Allen	20	8	J. E. Williams, per H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith	80	80
Nancy A. Hall	6	6			
Gideon D. Eames	6	2			
John M. Messinger	6	8	Daniel Crouse, by Geo. S. Rainsford	40	40
John B. Barton	28	28			
George R. Keep	10	10	John Crouse, by G. S. Rainsford	20	28
C. & C. Keep	56	56			
C. W. Allis	25	10	Amos Willetts, by D. Willetts	40	40
Wm. Evans	10	10			
P. W. Kellogg	262	262	Varnum J. Kenyon	22	44
Caroline Wood	20	20	George Harbottle	16	16
C. K. Leitch	24	24	Isaac S. Allen	40	40
White & Storm	20	14	Charles B. Percy	12	12
Augustus Taber	10	4	Tryon Edwards, by L. W. Jerome	8	8
Jeremiah Milbank	100	48	Theodore Roberts	4	4
Julia B. Appleton, by D. T. Appleton	4	4	Tracy R. Morgan	20	20
Henry North	24	24	James H. Ferry	40	40
W. Keep, Trustee	16	16	W. H. Wells	25	20
Hiram Gardner	88	8	F. S. Wells	5	4
C. A. V. Volkenb'gh	20	20	George Crouse, per Meigs & Greenleaf	14	14
T. Olcott (addition'l)	40	40			
George Crane	4	4	Louis St. John, per V. St. John, Exr.	4	4
James Parish	44	20			
Jesse Hartshorne	10	10	Eliza St. John	2	2
Anthony Peck	8	8	C. C. Young	20	8
J. S. Blair	10	10	Benjamin C. Parker	10	10
Loyal Wilcox	20	20	John W. Parker	20	20
William Gould	60	60	William Tracy	60	48
Lorenzo Gaylord	4	4	T. C. Leeds	42	22
Alexander Seward	24	24	James H. Sackett	6	6
J. B. Cushman	2	2	Abby Salisbury, by Fisher Danny	10	6
H. V. Brown	6	6			
Walter McQueen	8	8	George Bliss	80	24
Alexander Morton	4	4	De Launay, Iselin & Clarke	600	118
William Gibson	4	4			
W. W. Seymour	40	30	E. M. Gilbert	500	200
Elias Thorne	30	2	D. D. Atkin	20	10
John Craig, Executor of T. Dunlap	175	165	Urelius Birge, by Meigs & Greenleaf	30	30
Ira Dunlop	28	20	William Crouse, by Meigs & Greenleaf	16	16
Harvey Barnard	50	10			
John F. Batchelder	100	64	Augustus Frank, by Meigs & Greenleaf	14	14
E. B. Bebb	8	4			
John Halstead	80	24	Henry L. Burr	20	20
E. A. Coray	50	20	Wesley & Kowalski	1500	520
John Munn	20	16	George Rogge	10	10
Frederick J. Betts	25	25	R. J. Hubbard, for himself & F. Hub'd	[illegible]	14
Estate E. Holbrook, by F. J. Betts, Exr.	48	48	H. H. Martin, Cash.	100	60
Edward F. Ward	10	6	Robert H. Pruyn	50	28
James Goss	36	36	Robert T. Lewis	8	2
Mary A. Stuyvesant, by J. R. Kearney	20	20	Samuel S. Sands & Co., by W. Searls	80	80
John R. Van Kleek	10	4			
Andrew Dunn	4	4	Mary Bruce, by W. H. Peckman	8	2
J. S. Kirtland	28	28	Mrs. L. M. Livingston	40	20
Corning & Co., and all we are entitled to	210	172	Thomas Bond	20	20
			W. T. Bowles	4	4
Fryer Edwards	8	8	De Coppet & Co.	280	120
Benjamin Nathan	200	98	Dykers & Alstyne	80	80
A. H. Mitchell	4	4	Wm. Mygatt, by D. A. & Co.	20	20
Abel H. Toll	4	4			
A. S. Hope & Co.	40	8	C. Durand, by P. T. Richards	200	80
Joshua Burt	4	4			
Nathan J. King, by John J. Hill, Att'y	4	4	H. Meigs, Jr., & Sm'th	54	24
			Wm. Dayton, by E. H. Burgan	8	8
Edward Huntington	100	40			
Wm. & John O'Brien	40	40	Lockwood & Co.	80	40
[illegible]	100	40	N. B. Dorrell, by Whitehouse	40	40
Wm. Fuller, per G. & S. Brown	12	12	Alexander Miller	20	20
Geo. & Saml. Brown	150	40	David Moulton	200	120
G. & S. Brown, in tr'st	30	30	Augustus Chapman	100	40
Nathan Marble	4	4	E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison	2,000	976
F. B. Leeds Stanford, per G. L. B.	20	4	William G. [illegible]	20	[illegible]
G. A. Smith & Leroy	20	20	J. H. Ransom	200	60
Lucy M. Green	14	14	R. D. Hubbard	20	8
F. & A. Busch	100	40	Jacob Little & Co.	800	444
Ward & Co.	40	40	L. Vanderheyden	8	4

Subscribers' Names.	Applied for.	Awarded.	Subscribers' Names.	Applied for.	Awarded.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	4	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	O. W. Hutchinson	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	100	[illegible]	David D. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	O. W. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
William [illegible]	4	4	J. J. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. H. Kellogg, by [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	20	20	R. G. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charles Judson	120	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
George Wood	200	100	D. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	24	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Munson, by D. L. & Co.	200	10	R. C. Leonard	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Edwin James	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abraham Verick	8	8	J. C. Young	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	20	20	Frederick de [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. Savage	4	4	Ann Whitney	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. H. Schermerhorn	72	72	Charles Thompson	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Magee	280	140	John Craig	[illegible]	[illegible]

Failures in the Country.

From the Independent, May 21.

Lord & Buckley, Manchester, N. H., failed.
Joseph [illegible], Albany, Vt., failed.
Asa B. Nelson, Derby Line, Vt., failed.
Shaw, Sampson & Bramhall, Boston, Mass., reported suspended in a previous issue; show nominal assets of $172,000, to pay liabilities of $147,000; of which $20,000 is confidential.
Lombard & Co., Boston, Mass., suspended.
E. O. Potter, Middletown, Conn., failed.
Stone, Warren & Co., New-York City, suspended and assigned.
Wm. G. Lord, New-York City, failed.
John M. Hale, New-York City, failed.
Eugene Ely, New-York City, suspended.
John R. Lee & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., failed.
Lull & Taylor, Lockport, N. Y., assigned.
Lonergan & Cowarden, Cleveland, N. Y., assigned; liabilities said about $30,000.
John F. Rutherford, Canton, N. Y., suspended.
Marshall Leonard, Shelby, N. Y., suspended—will probably pay in full.
Moses Leopold, Jeffersonville, N. Y., failed.
J. Johnson & Son, Paterson, N. J., suspended.
T. Burch, Jr. & Co., Philadelphia, Penn., suspended.
Osmon Reed, Philadelphia, Penn., failed.
John Cochran, Pittsburg, Penn., suspended; liabilities about $60,000.
Walter F. Fahnestock, Pittsburg, Penn., suspended.
John Thompson, Jr., Ebensburg, Penn., failed and assigned.
John Herr, York, Penn., assigned some time since.
S. J. Sharp & Co., Baltimore, Md., suspended and assigned.
W. H. T. Clarvoe, Newtown, Md., sold out.
Drake & Parker, Ashboro', N. C., failed.
Robert [illegible], New-Orleans, La., failed short time since.
I. McGill, Paris, Ky., failed.
Wm. Buck & Co., Paducah, Ky., suspended.
Weatherby & Cook, Paducah, Ky., suspended.
R. W. McClure, Clarksville, Tenn., suspended and assigned.
Wells & Schloss, Cincinnati, Ohio, suspended.
Betty & Williamson, Cincinnati, Ohio, suspended.
Jeremiah Walworth, Cincinnati, Ohio, failed.
M. Schuyler & Son, Attica, Ohio, suspended.
Lowe & Gerber, New-Philadelphia, Ohio, suspended and assigned.
Wm. Hart, Rawsonville, Ohio, assigned.
Joseph D. Carney, Berkshire, Ohio, failed.
John McCormick, Fredericksburg, Ohio, suspended.
L. Eppenger, Indianapolis, Ind., suspended.
Harris & Thornburgh, Windsor, Ind., suspended and sold out.
Dix & Harris, Chicago, Ill., failed and assigned.
Crumbacker & Snyder, Galena, Ill., failed and assigned.
Amasa Foster, Ottawa, Ill., failed.
A. Hoffman, Ottawa, Ill., suspended.
G. B. Dickinson & Co., Detroit, Mich., assigned.
H. J. [illegible] & Co., Tecumseh, Mich., assigned.
Snell & Wheeler, Tecumseh, Mich., assigned.
W. [illegible], Toronto, C. W., failed and assigned.

The reported failure of a house purporting to have its head-quarters in Providence, with branches in New-York and Baltimore, is probably a humbug, as upon careful investigation we could learn of no such parties in either place.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 21.

FLOUR dull. Sales to-day of Oswego brand, 650 bbls. Shipped to Montreal, 1,000 bbls. WHEAT steady, with a good demand. Sales, 10,000 bushels, at $1 75 for White Michigan; $1 [illegible] for Maryland Club, and $1 35 for Chicago Spring. CORN unchanged. Sales to-day, 5,000 bushels, to arrive, at [illegible]c. Lake Imports—54,000 bushels Wheat. Canal Exports—3,000 bbls. Flour, and 28,500 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 21.

Sales of COTTON to-day, 7,500 bales. Receipts, 400 bales. The market is slightly dearer. Middling 13⅞c. FLOUR closed with an advancing tendency. White CORN, 92½c. LARD in kegs, 16c. Sterling Exchange, 10 ℔ cent. premium.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 21.

COTTON sales of the week—5,341 bales. Receipts of the week—3,153 bales. Prices advanced ¼c.@⅜c. on the week.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday.*—*First Board.*—$1,700 City Railroad 6s, 93¼; $[illegible] Wilmington Railroad 6s, 86½; $1,300 City 6s, new, 98; 4 Pennsylvania Railroad, 40½; 100 Reading Railroad, 39¼; 450 do, 39½; 950 do, 39¼; 1 Harrisburg Railroad, 53½; 10 Morris Canal Preferred, 98; 3 Bank of Kentucky, 112; 8 Mechanics' Bank, 28¾.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 109¼; Phila. 6s, 90¼@90½; Phila. 6s, R. R., 90¼@[illegible]; Phila. 6s, new, 98@98½; Penn. 5s, 85¼@84; Reading Railroad, 39¼@39⅜; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 78½@79; Reading Railroad Mort. 6s, '44, 89; Pennsylvania R. R., [illegible]; Morris Canal Consolidated, 49@55; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 20@21½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mort., [illegible]; Long Island, 11¼@11½; Vicksburg, 6; Girard Bank, 11@11¼; Lehigh Zinc, 1¼@1½; Union Canal, 16½@17; New Creek, [illegible]; Catawissa Railroad, 11½@12.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ...... 4 37 | Sun sets ...... 7 16 | Moon rises ... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook ... 8 50 | Gov. Island. 7 42 | Hell Gate ... 9 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, May 21.

Cleared.

Ship Albert, (Brem.,) Kleekgeest, Baltimore, Oelrichs & Co.

Barks Alida, (Br.,) Healey, St. Johns, A. Smithers & Co.; Elise, (Brem.,) Rehman, Bremen, Meinken & Unkart.

Brigs Rolling Wave, Vigares, Jacksonville, C. Rabez; E. P. Jewett, Jewett, Charleston, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Wm. Goddard, Ruhl, Norfolk, J. Ridgeway; Florida, (Br.,) Arestrup, Halifax, Penniston & Jones; Princess Royal, (Br.,) Pearman, Bermuda, W. A. P. Davenport.

Schooners Martha, Browne, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; A. V. Bedell, Ryder, Alexandria, M. Bedell; Maria Jane, Creely, Philadelphia, Southmayd & Sons; Alfred, (Br.,) Florian, St. Johns, Barron Bros.; H. L. Landis, Norton, Philadelphia, master; Cameo, Estabrook, Elizabethport, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Jas. Lawrence, Brown, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Geo. Millard, Snow, Boston, W. W. Baker; Selena Helen, Kelly, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Ellen Louisa, Thompson, New-Haven, master; D. J. Sawyer, Jameson, Philadelphia, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; N. W. Smith, Wyatt, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Richmond, James, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Virginia, Higbee, Philadelphia, W. W. Baker.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, from Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Senator, Coffin, Liverpool, April, with coal to Brooklyn Gas Co.—vessel to Slate & Co. On the night of the 12th of April, experienced a very heavy gale from N. W. 15th, at 10 A. M., lat. 47 58, lon. 3, was struck by a sea which threw the vessel on her beam ends, shifted cargo, stove lee bulwarks, water casks, &c., and caused her to leak badly; with difficulty got were crossed to eastward, and after retrimming the cargo, proceeded; has leaked badly every since.

Ship Addison Gilbert, (of Boston,) Paine, Marseilles 50 ds., with mdse. to F. Cousenberg. Has experienced heavy weather the last 10 days.

Ship E Z, Hodges, Liverpool April 3, with mdse. and 15 passengers to Zerega & Co. Had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Ship Dr. Barth, (Ham.,) Niemann, Hamburg 33 ds., in ballast, with 358 passengers to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Experienced heavy weather on the coast; had 2 deaths and 3 births during the passage.

Ship Adonis, (Brem.,) Bosse, Bremen 46 ds., with mdse. and 283 passengers to Hennings, Muller & Gosling. Experienced heavy weather.

Bark Caroline Smith, (Swed.,) Gnan, Trieste 66 ds., with mdse to O. W. Politts. Has been detained in the lower Bay since Monday evening by the storm.

Bark Agen Heinzen, (Brem.,) Oldejaus, Bremen April 4, in ballast, with 140 passengers to Stanton & Ruger. 2d inst., lat. 42 05, lon. 48 56, saw several icebergs.

Bark C. J. Bargstede, (Old.,) Schwechel, Bremen April 5, in ballast, with 250 passengers to order. 10th inst., lat. 48, lon. 49, saw several icebergs.

Brig Edward, Hodgkins, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to E. Mayhew.

Schr. Geo. Millard, Snow, Rondout for Boston.
Schr. Hannibal, Lothrop, Rondout for Bangor.
Schr. Amanda, Hutchins, Troy for Dighton.
Schr. J. P. Ross, Baker, Providence.
Schr. River Queen, Fowler, Providence.
Schr. Ann Maria, Weeks, Elizabethport.
Schr. Susan French, French, Elizabethport for Salem.
Schr. Capt. John, Davis, Rondout for Boston.
Schr. Watchman, Baker, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr. J. Leaming, Brower, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr. Mary Jane, Baker, Albany for Boston.
Schr. Tiger, Halsey, Rondout for Boston.

Propeller Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia 36 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins. Lay 15 hours off Cape May on account of the storm.

Propeller Piedmont, Post, Baltimore [illegible] hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell. 20th, at 6 P. M., [illegible] and two schooners ashore south of Barnegat, [illegible] loose.

Propeller Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia.
Propeller Curlew, Williams, Providence.
Propeller Novelty, Bell, Philadelphia.
Propeller Sophia, Ely, Philadelphia.
Propeller Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford.

BELOW—Two ships.

WIND—Sunrise, N.; M., calm; Sunset, light air from S. S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Geo. Law, Herndon, for Aspinwall; Southerner, Murray, Charleston.

From Quarantine—Ships Albert Gallatin, Sailor, New River, N. B.; Thomas Perkins, Smith, Stettin.

Spoken, &c.

May [illegible], lat. 40, lon. 60, was seen ship Thomas Jefferson, bound E.